The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

OPENING.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR

WILL OCCUR ON

THURSDAY.

OCT. 10th, ELECANT

Imported Dresses, Fine Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Carpets,

All Are Cordially Invited. MANDELBROTHERS

121 & 123 State-st. SPECTACLES, &c.

MORRIS BERNHARDT



125 STATE-ST., Room 3, second floor.

al attention given to the Proper Adaptation of Spectacles.

OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 1, 2 TO 5.
etiers of inquiry must inclose stamp for reply.
AUTION.—No agents employed or appointed. BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

National Bank OF CHICAGO.

close of Business 1st October, 1878.

Reserve New York 8324,331.75 other Na-Banks.... 152.052.63 om State and bankers 6.35 6.851.85 483,237.23 132,387.52 345,506.35 190,800.00

\$4,452,014.01

81,914,919.44 \$9,880.14 \$2,951.97 \$.037.75 945,813.68

664.465-70 3,623.067.98

Rinois, County of Cook, st.:

ge A. Ives, Cashier of the above-named bank,
mly swart that the above statement is true w
of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE A. IVES, Cashier. WILLIAM O. HIPWELL. Notary Public

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. NOTICE

HAZELTON BROS.

PEW REASONS ACCOUNTING FOR THEIR

PELTON & POMEROY'S 150 & 152 State-st.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS.

ESTEY ORGANS. STORY & CAMP.

190 State-st., Chicago Opposite the Palmer House. 912 & 914 OLIVE-ST., ST. LOUIS

REMOVALS. REED'S

191 & 193 STATE-ST., Near the Palmer House.

We cordially invite every one to visit our New Establishment, the LARGEST PIANO AND ORGAN WAREBOOMS in Chicago. We have opened with an immense stock bought for cash at panic prices, expressly for our opening, and we now offer to sell them correspondingly low. We have NEW ROSEWOOD PIANOS FOR

\$150. \$175. \$200. and upwards to \$1,000. NEW ORGANS FOR \$65, \$75, \$85, and upwards to \$600. CHICKERING PIANOS, the most perfect and dur

ble made.

HAINES Balos.' Pianos.

HALLET & CUSTON'S Pianos.

REED & SONS' Pianos.

WILCOX & WHITE Organs, the latest and best in the market, REED & SONS' Organs. N. B.—PIANOS TUNED FOR \$1.25.

BUSINESS CARDS. THE CHICAGO BAKERY CO.'S UNEQUALED

"Vienna" and "Eureka" Bread FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, 75 & 77 Randolph-st. SEWER PIPE,

SEWING MACHINES. NEW AUTOMATIC

VEED SEWING MACHINES SELL THEMSELVES. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., Chicago WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE WOMAN'S FREE DISPENSARY

MANIOCA

SATURDAY OCTOBER 5, 1878-TWELVE PAGES

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY The Largest Field of Trotting Horses Ever Entered.

AMOUNT OF PURSES, \$13,000. THE FASTEST HORSES IN THE WORLD are at the "New Track" of the CHICAGO JOCKEY and TROTTING CLUB.
The finest grounds, finest track, and finest Club-House in America.
The Last, Largest, and Most Attractive Exhibition of speed ever brought together, including the well-known flyers:

RARUS. HOPEFUL, and GREAT EASTERN 81 ENTRIES!

romising the GREATEST ARRAY of speed ever shown to the public SYNOPSIS OF ENTRIES FIRST DAY-TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

2:40 Class---Purse, \$1,000---\$500, \$250, \$150, and \$100. NINE ENTRIES, AS FOLLOWS:
Chicago: g. m., Golden Girl, Waterios, N. Y.; g. m., Jennie C., Ruswille, Ind.; blk.g., i. br. g., Bashaw, Kalamazoo, Mich.; b. g. Frank, Nashville, Tena; br. a., Tekonsha, Frank, New York; g. g., John J. Cook, Northfield, Ming. 2:20 Class—Purse, \$1,500—\$750, \$375, \$225, \$150.

Cynthiana, Ky, ; b. s., Scott's Thomas, Nashrille, Tenn. r b.g., John B., Pittsfield, Mass. ; eport, ill.; b.g., Tom Keeler, Senecs Pails, N. Y.; bk. m., Dame ; bank Babylon, L. l.; gon, Mich.; b.g., Little Fred. Canton, Ill.; b. m., Lucille, St. Loren Mo.

SECOND DAY-WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2:28 Class-Purse, \$1,000-\$500, \$250, \$150. \$100.

FOURTEEN ENTRIES, AS FOILLOWS:
Chicago: ch. m., Gum Ball, Newborg, O.; br. m., Nettle C., Washington Court-Roman, Chicago, Ill.; ch. a., Piedmont, Chicago, Ill.; b. m., Lady McParinge, Janeaville, Wis.; chica; b. m., Lady Advance, Chicago, Ill.; b. g., Prank, Rochester, N., 52 b. g., Matt Kirks, Marion E., La Crosse, Wis.; ch. a., Oceana Chief, Detroit, Mich., ch. a., Royal Chief, Carrie K., Chicago, Ill.

Carrie K., Calcago, III.

SAME DAY.

2:23 Clease—Purse, \$1,000-\$750, \$375, \$225, \$150.

TWELVE ENTRIES. AS POLLOWS:

rea. Pa. is. m., Lady Turpin, Pentwater, Mich.; b. g., Pred B
Sabylon, L. l.; b. g., Tom Keeler, Seneca Falis, N. Y.; br. g
safteid, Pittaburg, Pa.; blk. g. Clifton Boy, Malone, N. Y.; b.
connatt; b. g., Col. Dawes, Canton, Ill.; br. g., Mambrino Gener THIRD DAY-THURSDAY, OCT. 10. 2:34 Class Purse, \$1,000 - \$500, \$250, \$150, \$100.

TEN ENTRIES, AS FOLLOWS:

A, Ky, b, g, Rossian Spy, Toronto, Canada; b, g., Roofer Jr., Chicago; ch. g., Capt., im., Golden Girl, Waterloo, N. Y.; bik g., Black Doc, Chicago; br. g., Surprise, Chi-Racine, Wia.; b. s., Sterling, Clarence, Iowa; g. g., Grey Eagle, Joneville, Ky.

SAME DAY. SPECIAL PURSE, \$3,000 FOURTH DAY-FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

2:26 Class—Purse, \$1,500—8750, \$375, \$225, \$150.

TEN ENTRIES, AS FOLLOWS:

a Falls, N. Y.; b. m., Dakota Maid, Slour City; b. m., Lady McTatridge, Janesville
Maid. Chicago; br. s., Eavoy, Muscatine; g. g., Grey Salem, Claysland; b. m., Nells
onarch Ruie, Detroit; blk. s., Herod, Madison, Was.; d. g., G. T. Flot, Roseville, Ill. Open to all Pacers. Purse—STAO, \$275. \$180, \$120, \$75

FOUR ENTRIES, AS FOLLOWS;
hville; g. g., Sweeter, Cleveland; g. m., Lucy, Pittsburg, Pa.,

Br. m., Protine, Cincinnati, O.; b. g., John H., Pittsheld, Mass.; b. m., Luia, Babylor, L. Nink Entrilles, AS Follows.

Br. m., Protine, Cincinnati, O.; b. g., John H., Pittsheld, Mass.; b. m., Luia, Babylor, L. New York; b. s., Boncsetter, Jackson, Mich.; g. g., Albormarie, Rochester, N. Y.; s. s. land, O.; b. g., Little Fred, Caston, Bl.; b. m., Lucille, St. Louis, Mo.; b. g., Lew Scotle People from all parts of the country are coming in by the thousands, getting the savant on all the Risilizeds, thus taking in the CHICAGO RACES and INTER-STATE Reduced Rates of Fare on the following railroads: C. R. L. & F. R. R. C. & N. W. R. B. & Q. R. R., C. & F. R. R., C. & N. W. R. B. & Q. R. R., C. & F. R. R., C. & N. W. R. B. & Q. R. R., C. & F. R., E. C. & N. W. R. B. & Q. R. R., C. & F. R., E. C. & N. W. R. B. & Q. R. R., C. & F. R., E. C. & N. W. R. B. & Q. R. R., C. & F. R., E. C. & N. W. R. B. & Q. R. R., C. & F. R., E. C. & N. W. R. B. & Q. R. R., C. & F. R., E. C. & N. W. R. B. & Q. R. R., C. & F. R., E. C. & N. W. R. B. & Q. R. R., C. & F. R., E. C. & R., E. C., E. & R., E. C., E

Returning Train will leave Fortieth-st. Station immediately toes. Addison-st. Cars go directly to the track.

CHICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB S. K. DOW, President. S. J. MEDILL, Vice-President.
ALVIN HULBERT, Treasurer. N. ROWE, Secretary.
W.M. M. BOYLE, American Market Secretary.

Headquarters at LAWRENCE & MARTIN'S, 111 Madison-st.

We have, within the last thirty days, added new and very IMPOR

TANT MACHINERY at our Factory, which enables us to produce MANTELS at least one-third of their former COST. Colored Marbles s specialty. Have sold Forty Thousand Dollars' worth within sixty days, and two-thirds of our sales have been in the beautiful marble FRENCH GRAY, and PITTSFORD BLUE. We sell Mantels lower than any house in the United States. Call and satisfy yourselves.

BURLINGTON MANFG. CO., Michigan-av. cor. Van Buren-st.

FORSALE

NEWSPAPER FOLDING MACHINES.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY to LOAN By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 52 William-st., N. Y., In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAG PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-si

U.S. BONDS.

Government Bonds. Cook County Orders, City Scrips and Vouchers aold by LAZARUS SILVERMAN.

Bank. Chamber of Commer

CIDER BARRELS. CIDER BARRELS.

ROGERS & CO., SHIPPERS OF COAL

144 Market-st., cor. Monroe.

LACKAWANNA LEHIGH, BLOSSBURG, BRIAR HILL.

By Cargo, Car Load, or Single Ton.

We give especial attention to the re-tail trade, delivering promptly and in goo-order to any part of the city. Also guaran tee quality of our Coal equal to the best. Orders by mail will receive prompt atten J. L. HATHAWAY. HARD & SOFT COAL

38 Market-st., corner Rangolph 1 North Market-st., 267 Archer-av. COKE. CRUSHED COKE.

UNCRUSHED COKE. CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO. OPTICIAAS.

GENTLEMEN'S URNISHINI GOODS.

Field, Leiter & Co. WABASH-AV.,

Madison and Monroe-sts...

Call attention to their importations for Fall and Winter in

Gentlemen's Underwear Hosiery, Neckwear, &c.,

SPECIAL LOT:

100 doz. Ex. Heavy Shirts and Drawers, \$1.00 each. 75 doz. Full Regular Merino Shirts and Drawers, \$1.25

each, from 34 to 44-inch.

NOVELTIES Hosiery and Furnishing Goods

Examination solicited.

PURNITURE. Elegant New

Designs

In PARLOR AND CHAM-BER SUITS, with other Novelties not procurable elsewhere. We carry the largest and finest stock in the city, and POS-ITIVELY will quote the LOWEST prices for CASH.

221 & 223 STATE-ST.



ng five of the oldest and largest Furnis Bedding MANUFACTURING HOUSES IN THE WEST.

Chamber Suits.

The larget stock of Fall Overcoats in the market at JAS. WILDE, Jr., & CO.'S, cor. State & Madisonsts., Chicago.

HUCKINS CELEBRATED SOUPS. HUCKINS' CELEBRATED

SOUPS elaw Grocers. ARTISTS MATERIALS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

DENTISTRY.

FURNISHING GOODS.

PUBLIC PUTNAM

131 & 133 Clark-st.,

ONE-PRICE

117 Madison-st.

PREVIOUS TO OUR

SATURDAY, Oct. 12, WE PROPOSE A SPECIAL

SALE OF

CLOTHING. \$25.000 WORTH

OF MEN'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

To be turned into CASH QUICK, without regard to COST or VALUE, to make room for NEW GOODS ar-

riving every day.

STOP AND CONSIDER

A visit to the PUTNAM, and a look through our stock, will convince you that we mean BUSINESS. Rafts of New Goods and prices that will please you. All goods marked in plain figures.

ONE-PRICE C. O. D. PUTNAM CLOTHING - HOUSE.

MINER. BEAL & HACKETT, Proprietors. WM. H. FURLONG, Resident Manager.

DON'T BUY A

SUNDAY MORNING PAPER

TO-MORROW!

A large eight-page paper, containing all the latest news and telegrams, and ably edited by three of the most talented scholars, will be presented you gratuitously, at your home (if you live within the city limits), by CLEM-ENT & SAYER, the Clo-

As this one edition is about as large as the com-bined circulation of all the newspapers in Chicago, they have engaged all the newspaper steam present in the city to work all night on Saturday night, so that this giguntic undertaking, never before at-tempted, may be finished at 4 o'clock Sunday

CHICAGO CLUB.

All members who have not received their membership tickets, will please call for them.

N. ROWE, Sec., 111 East Madison-st.

WAUKESHA, Wh., Sept. 28, 1878.
CHAPIN & GORE, 73 and 75
Monroe-st., Chicago, are this day
appointed General Agents for the
Northwestern States for our celebrated Crescent Spring Waters.
Put up in cases of two dozen bottles each; also, in barrels and halt
barrels. All orders should be addressed to them.

6, 2, 2 L. LAFLIN, Proprietors.

BURT'S SHOES BEST. ASE YOU

PRICE FIVE CENTS. THE SCOURGE

The Death-Rate in Memphia Continues to Gradu-

ally Diminish.

Only Twenty-two Patalities Reported to the Authorities Yesterday.

Iliness of Its Officers Causes the Closing of the Principal Bank.

Refugees Warned Not to Return to the City until Notified to Do So.

A Pitiful State of Destitution Reported in New Or-

leans.

Starvation Threatens to Complete the Work Left Undone by

the Plague.

Many People from the Fevered Bed Succeed to Pinching

Remarkably Successful Treatment of Imported Cases in Louisville.

THE FROMINENT DEAD

Record Depute to The Tribuna

MEMPHIS, Teom., Oct. 4.—Sister Frances, Material of the Christians' Home; T. T. Pritchett, of the Bank of Commerce; George W. Woods, of the Memphis Woolen Mills; J. R. Henrich, a Dr. B. Peoples, and B. Kendall are an prominent dead of to-day.

The disease, as heretofore stated, is sing in the city but spreading to an also

which is persisted in, has attracted the attention of the authorities, and some effort must be made at once to put a stop to the endless supshing food to the fever. The Howard ciation this morning issued an address to stees, which it is boped will receive the tion it deserves from those for whom it is ded, that to return now or at any time before the epidemic is officially declared over is to court almost certain death. A few citizens who have done so in defiance of good advice to the contrary have paid the penalty of their

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAU. NUMBERED WITH THE DEAU.

Their fate should be waruing, and serre to enforce the timely and urgent appeal in support of this position taken by those conversant with the facts, and I cite a number of cases which have come under my personal observation: Mrs. J. H. Kerr and her son, a lad, returned from the country last Sunday, were taken sick before they had been here twenty-four hours, and both are now under the sod. A Mrs. Clark, resking at No. 46 Bradford street, after burying one of her family, left one of the campanear the city and reached Memphis this morning. As I write, one of the two children remaining is dying, the other has been taken maining is dying, the other has been taken down, and the mother is not much before.

Instances might be cited indefinitely to sustain these premises, but it is unnecessary. If any one hazards a doubt be can be satisfied beyond

one hazards a doubt be can be satisfied beyond a peradventure by returning.

There is some talk of picketing the city, as country towns have done, to prevent the influx of either strangers or unactimated citizens, but the matter has not assumed definite shape.

ANONO THE PREVAILING GLOOM which is unmistakably becoming paramount in Memphis the only encouraging feature from which the afflicted citizens derive a particle of comfort is the statements made by physicians that the disease is of a less malignant type than formerly, and more easily controlled. Yet, notwithstanding this, it is a settled fact, apparent to even the most casual observer, that onless a change for the better occurs very soon, so great has been the strain upon the systems of those who have survived the epidemic, results as deplorable in their effect as the fever itself

The flowards and kelief Associations hagreed hereafter to act in concert in the charge of their several duties.—that is, memb of each Association will visit applica for relief and attention, to ascertain what actually necessary to those assuming to be want. This course has been made necessary the fact that many who seek supplies do need them, and barter off what they receive huner and trifles to unprincipled dealers. I new regime will doubtless go into force M. day. WILL INEVITABLY POLLOW.

n of THE TRIBUNE AS

PECIAL NOTICE!! WILL GO BACK.

CITY TAX SALE

HARRIAGES.

NOUNCEMENTS.

ON, POMEROY & CO. Weekly Auction. Oct. 4, at 9:30 a. m.,

rlor. & Chamber Suits, Sofas, Easy Chairs, &c., &c. and Wool Carpets, UTTERS, LUNG & CO.

HOLD FURNITURE
ENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Oct. 5, at 9:30 o clock a. m., at our
8 & 175 Endolph-st.
BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneera Y T. E. STACY,

OIL TANKS.

mbers thirty-one, twelve of which ed, nine dying in the suburbs. The

MEDICAL REPORT. Twenty-two physicians of the Howard medi orps report the number of new cases to-day

To the Western Associated Press.

EMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 4.—The weather is ning warn again, and there is no decrease in ravages of the fever. The number of new es reported from noon yesterday until noon lay is thirty-five. Deaths occurred, twenty in third-nee. Deans occurred, twentyin. These were reported this morning. Among
see who have died since last night are Sister
nees, Matron in charge of the Home Orphan
linn: Robert Kendall, Mrs. J. H. Kerr and
Willie T. T. Pritchett, George M. Woods,
R. Henricle. Mrs. Kerr and family were
igees from the city, but returned last Sun-

It having come to our knowledge that some parties who had fied the city at the outbreak of the epidemic have returned, contracted the fever, and tied, it is our duty, by a resolution of the Howard Association, to warn all refugees that, owing to the fact that we have all we can do to nurse and care for those who are here, if they come back to the city before the enidemic has been officially declared over they will do so at their own risk and with the almost certainty of having to provide for themselves in case of sickness. Our present obligations are as many and as weighty as we can carry, and we cannot, without breaking down, assume any more. Refugees must not return. The fate of those who have should be a warning to all.

A. D. Lanostaff,

President of the Howard Association.

PHTSICIANS SANT TO OTHE TOWNS.

President of the Howard Association.

PHTSICIANS SENT TO OTHE TOWNS.

Howard physicians have been sent to La Grange, Tenn., and Oakland, Miss.

*VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.

The volunteer medical corps of Howard physicians organized last night under the name of the "thoward Medical Society of Memphis," and elected the following officers:

President Granulis Dorsell Galvacton Text.

dest—Granville Dowell, Galveston, Tex. Vice-President—M. J. Keating. d Vice-President—Easton Yonge, Savan-Ga. wendel, Minne-is, Minn. G. Wendel, Minne-ierresponding Secretary—E. Miles Willet, Mem-

Ale object of the organization will be for the iscussion of the introduction of yellow fever in temphis; the cause of its malignity; how and what means it has spread through the county; quarantines, local and maritime, disinfecting, treatment, effects of diet, intructions to urses, and recommendations to Boards of

to sickness and deaths among the of the Bank of Commerce, this insti-

At a meeting of the Howard Association, ex-mayor John Johnson was elected Treasurer, and R. P. Warney, Jr., and William Finnie of the new cases are J. S. Johnston, rovenzele, F. W. Brittingham.

and the new cases are J. S. Johlston, rovenzele, F. W. Brittingham.

THE HON. CASEY YOUNG, a three weeks' illness, is up again, assist-caring for the sick. Appeals have been to him for aid for Grand Junction, Lage, Moscow, Collierville, and other towns' district which have been reached by the and be has sent Mayors Ely, of New, and Picrce, of Boston, and others, THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM:

maks to the kindness of our friends abroad, loward Association and Citizens' Relief Combet of Memphis have means enough, they are, to meet the wants of our people here until epidemic subsides, but the fever has reached any every other town in my district, and I there exquest that a part of any further contributes or supplies by the generous people of other ions to seen for distribution to these other at itsel places.

CASEY YOUNG.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Ing speaks in the warmest terms of
tues in Congress from the Northern
ern States for the generous sympathy
expressed for our suffering people,
prompt and active efforts in soliciting
rding money and supplies for their reminent among those who have been foremost in this work are the Hons. Carter H. Harrison, William Springer, R. W. Townshend William Lathrop, S. M. Knapp, Thomas J. Henderson, of Illinois; William Sapp, James Stone and Addison Oliver, of Iowa; Thomas Ryan and W. A. Phillips, of Kansas; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; D. N. Lockwood, of New York; D. A. Henry, of Maryland; Frank Jones, of New Lampshire; Col. C. P. Huntington, of New York, and others.

AMPLY SUPPLIES.

Dr. Julius Wise returned this evening from dartin, Tenn. He reports the physicians of hat town able to attend to all cases now requir Ing treatment.

Twenty-two physicians of the Howard Med
deal Corps report 129 new cases.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.
Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4,—The powers at Wash ington are understood as wavering in the mat-ter of the issuance of Government retions. The decision has been held for some days as well-nigh irrevocable that no more be distribut ed. The pressure has been so great that there are signs of relenting. There is a call from Washington for something like definite information regarding the probable extent of the destitute, the means at the disposal of the Howards and other kindred organizations, and the amount of Government aid as near as may be estimated that may be lutely required in aid of yellow fever sufferers.

are probably preliminary to the second issuance of supplies. The answers going forward by wire to-night, while indefinite enough of necessity, must be held as at least conclusive in the matter of need. They will show beyond question the destitution and suffering consequent upon the prevalence of the sourge as simply beyond description. They will show alike unanswerably the organized means of relief as affording comparatively no relief at all when counted beside the actual want. There will go forward in the connection an appeal to the general public, issued through the New Orleans Central Relief Committee. It will set forth something of THE INQUIRIES

They cannot, as here seen well be exag-gerated. There are to-day unquestionably in New Orleans 40,000 people who are almost wholly destitute of the necessities of life. The terrible sickness has brought an equally terri-ble destitution in its train. There are no possiin abject destitution that

want before. There are delicate women and become little children, convalescent and comparatively well, who are lying without covering, seir all, in the way of bedding, having been devoyed. There are hundreds of such who suffer addition the daily pangs of hunger. The read disease, too, so far from abating, is again a the increase. It is striking

on the increase. It is striking

A SUPERIOR CLASS OF VICTIMS.

Its records are of then sad enough. Take, for instance, the case of the family of J. J. Irby, of the firm of Irby & Co., tobacconists. The son was buried but a week since. To-day the father and mother were taken out as well, and laid side by side in the grave. Our scourge is no respecter of persons.

DAILY REPORT.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 4.—Deaths during the past twenty-four hours, 54; new cases, 203.

Joial cases to date, 10,218. Total deaths, 3,060.

AID TO TELEGRAPHERS.

The Telegraphers' Aid Committee of this city.

will assist all sick telegraphers outside of Memphis. This became necessary owing to the ill-ness of the remaining members of the Commit-tee. Applications abould be made to C. R. Chase, Chairman, or A. D. Babbitt, Secretary.

Chase, Chairman, or A. D. Babbitt, Secretary.

THE FEVER INCREASING.

Reports at the Board of Health show the fever increasing in the lower portion of the Third District, near the United States Barracks, the slaughter-house, and along the line of St. Bernard Parish. The fever has penetrated every portion of the Second District, from river to woods. In addition to the yellow fever an extremely severe type of malarial fever prevails in the Parish of St. Martin. A severe type of the children.

Three pow cases at the Boys' Asylum. St. Charles and Dufosset street; two at Mouse of Good Shepherd; three at the Camp Street Orphan Asylum; two at the St. Vincent Infant NEW CASES. Asylum; and five at St. Joseph's School, Pry

Frank A. Richardson, Isaac N. Marks, Augustus Richard, sub-committee of the Orleans Relief Committee, make an appeal to the people of the United States for means to supply ple of the United States for means to supply the destitute with food. The Committee state that they represent thirty organizations that have for years devoted themselves to good on earth to their fellowmen. They have united in a common effort in behalf of the destitute, and will be pleased to receive and distribute all con-tributions. The appeal sets forth that there are 200,000 people in New Orleans, among them many thousands destitute. The Tear of conta-gion has led the outside world to close its doors

gion has led the outside world to close its doors against us as lepers. Our avenues of trace are closed, and strong men who would willingly work are compelled to remain idle.

The appeal concludes:
You who have already nobly responded to the calls of others for relief know only that the city is filled with the plague-smitten and dying, but another affiction scarcely less to be dreaded follows the disease into many homes and smites the strong and well. Hunger and want claim many whom the pestilence spares. To the sick is given medicines, to the dead hurfal, and we appeal to the humane of our country to save from starvation those who are well.

RELIEF DISTRIBUTED.

Applications for relief: Young Men's Christian Association, 127; Howard, 169.

The Peabony Association issued 31,213 ra

TELEGRAMS. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4 .- The following tel

New Orleans, Oct. 4.—The following fele-grams passed to-day:

Washingrox, D. C., Oct. 4.—To the Collector of Customs, New Orleans: Report by telegram the actual condition of suffering and want from the yellow fever, extent of relief on hand, and its sufficiency; nature and extent of relief indisbensa-ble. Write also fully.

John Shernan,

ble. Write also fully.

Serrelary.

New Onlears, Oct. 4.—To the Hon. John Sherman, Steretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. U.: There is more need of aid than ever. The wharves are bare, industrial enterprises closed up, and nearly every laboring man out of employment. A meeting last Monday of nearly all the charitable associations developed the fact that with the exception of the Howards, funds are nearly exhausted. The Howards furnish no statement of the funds on hand. It may not be consistent with their rules to do so. Previsions are most needed, and, in my opinion, the Orleans Relief Committee is the best organized for such distribution. They have reported the need of 60,000 rations in addition to what have been issued. I have no idea that will be enough.

The thirty charitable associations, through a committee, have made an appeal to the country which goes over the wires to-night. I cordisly indose the representations made therein.

VICKSBURG

AND ITS VICINITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 4.—The list of dead for this city for the last twenty-four hours is small, and numbers six, two of whom are col-ored. The dead are Violet Marcus, A. W. Dennett, Ida W. Huner, Mrs. George W. Lucett Sam Scott (colored), and E. A. Shepperd (col in the city every day, it increases and is spread ing rapidly throughout not only our own county but also in Hinds, the adjoining county on the east. Reports from there to day say it is in almost every place and in every town except

RAYMOND. The latter place is quarantined against the world, but, from all appearances, it will benefit

them nothing.

At Cayuga, in one of the healthiest portion of the State, the fever has killed Gen. Griffin. and Mrs. Tom Griffin, and three negroes. Dr.

At Jackson, Miss., two deaths accurred las night, and ten new cases are reported. the State, and a place so well quarantined that

A RAT COULD NOT GET THROUGH

the lines without being detected, there are seven well-developed cases reported. Reports from Delta, La., this evening, give the number of cases under treatment as forty-one, but the fever is said to be of a mild type.

Within sight of this town, at the two-mile bridge vicinity, we have 200 cases reported, almost exclusively colored.

On Capt. Bryant Willis' place, four miles distant, the number of cases has reached 75, all colored, and great destitution exists among them. This county has met with This county has met with A SEVERE LOSS TO-DAY in the death of one of its best sons, Mr. John

A. Gould, a member of the Board of Superviors. One of his sons also died this morning. Nurses and doctors have been dispatched various directions throughout the county by the Howards. A request was received by them to-day from Meridian to send Dr. Iglebart, but President Andrews answered he had no doctors to spare.

SPREADING TOO RAPIDLY

throughout our own section.

On the Whiteshear place, four miles from Cayuga, it is reported that Mr. Tom Clark, wife, and niece, and Mr. John Whitehead are all

Mrs. W. B. Brackett is dead and Mai. Brack ett very low with fever at Mississippi City. Capt. George H. Smith's wife is very sick nes

CHATTANOOGA.

NO DEATHS YESTERDAY.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CHATTANOOGA, TORD., Oct. 4.—No deaths today from yellow fever. Twenty-one new cases, fourteen of which are negroes. Most of the cases were in the Third and Fourth Wards, and cases were in the Third and Fourth Wards, and but few are developing in other parts of the city. J. F. Riley, telegraph-operator, is down with a bad case. The people continue to leave the city. Government tents have been ordered here from Jeffersonville, and, on arrival, a camp will be established and families in the infected districts moved. The city authorities have decided to employ 125 men daily on the nubile works to relieve the distress. A the public works to relieve the distress. A quack doctor here is issuing circulars calling for assistance as a Relief Association. No attention should be paid to him. Mrs. Bohannan, who fied from here to Dalton, Ga., and was taken down with yellow fever, died yesterday. Mrs. Ragsdale, who nursed her son and his wife here till they died, is down with yellow fever at Knoxville, whither she fied. The weather is warm and clear. she fied. The weather is warm and clear.
AN UNFAVORABLE OUTLOOK.

CHATTANOOA, Oct. 4.—Dr. Vandeman, Registrar, reports in twenty-four hours no deaths from yeilow fever, and sixteen new cases, fourteen of them being colored. The outlook is decidedly unfavorable. Warm days and cool nights are very rapidly developing the disease. Most cases reported are in the part of the district first infected.

SPOTS.

Rossial Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Hickman, Ky., via Union City, Oct. 4.—Dr.
L. P. Blackburn, of Louisville, and Capt. J. L.
Powell, of Frankforf, Ky., arrived here safe by
special train from Martin's Thursday evening.
Capt. Powell will return to Martin's this evening with medicines and supplies. Mat Hanson,
a volunteer nurse from Frankfort, Ky., was
stricken down with fever last night, and Dr.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

HICKMAN, Ky., Oct. 4.—No deaths to-da Four new cases, but among them I regret to say is Dr. Gober, of Louisville, Ky., who has been doing such noble, hereic work for our people. Dr. Blackburn is again with us. mercial World. TENNESSEE TOWNS.

cal Director of Colliersville, writes Chairman Seacy that there have been seventy cases and twenty-nine deaths in that town. He report the death of Ann Holland and Mrs. Samue Lear. Fever among the refugees near Bolivar has been reported. The town is quarantined. Dresden is free from fever. Dr. Julius Wise is at Martin's. Prof. Fays and wife, late of Franklin, who were driven from that place be-cause they had come from Memphis, left this morning for New Orleans to nurse the sick.

cases of fever here. Four cases are pr yellow fever. Two deaths from black vomit. Our town is almost depopulated. Out of three drug stores one only remains open, and two physicians have left the city. We have no railroad communications, and very little yellow-tever medicine on hand.

PARIS, TENN. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Paris, Tenn., Oct. 4.—W. H. Steed, recently appointed agent at the depot, was taken down with fever this morning, and is in a critical condition. Haines and Lawton are also very ill. Kayton died this morning. No fever in town.

CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CAIRO, Iil., Oct. 4.—Several suspicions cases of fever scattered over a wide district, from Thirteenth to Twenty-third streets, reported today. Two suspicious fever deaths to-day, and two cases of yellow fever on hand. MARITN, TENN.

MARTIN, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 4.—Two deaths at Martin and one new case to-day. Myers, the man who went to Martin to relieve the agent during his sickness, was taken with the fever to-day.

sickness, was taken with the fever to-day.

PULTON.

Dr. Tomlinson, of Fulton, reports a new case of yellow fever in that place to-day. The sick one is a Mrs. Morgan.

GRAND JUNCTION, TENN.

Twenty-three cases under treatment, mostly negroes. The days are very warm, with cool nights and heavy dews. The spread of the disease had luiled for three days, but the new cases are pretty lively to-day.

At La Grange, Tenn., the yellow fever has been epidemic for about a week. There have been fifteen deaths, and the number of cases now under treatment is thirty.

GRATNA, La.

GRETNA, Oct. 4.—The Howard and Young Men's Christian Association Visiting Committees report the total number of destitute sick at 280. To attend to these there are but three physicians, who have ninety-three patients each to visit, besides their regular practice. The disease is spreading with frightful rapidity. The disease is spreading with frightful rapidity, attacking both white and black alike. The Spiscopalian minister, Catholic priest, one Brother, and two Sisters of Mercy are down

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 4.— Deaths, seven; new cases, eighty-aix.

PORT HUDSON.

BATON ROUGE. Oct. 4.—A letter from Port Hudson states that Drs. Harrison and Woods are down with the fever. The fever is worse here. Over twenty deaths since night before last.

Mew Odlishs, oct. 2.—In Haward re-ceived the following telegrams, and will respond to the calls made for nurses and physicians: Monoan City, Oct. 3.—New cases of fever since last report, Sept. 28, 117; total cases, 300; under treatment, 700; deaths, 50. Many of our best families, President B. F. Winchester, of our Relief Committee, wife and child, and others, are down.

of our Kellel Commissee, wife and child, and others, are down.

BAYOU SARA.

BAYOU SARA.

Ct. 4.—Please send by first boat physician and two male nurses. Dr. Harrison taken down last night. No physician within reach.

within reach.

THIRODEAUX.

THIRODEAUX.

Oct. 4.—Seventeen new cases; three deaths, two blacks and one white.

Fever rapidly intreasing in this parish.

Please forward at once 40 Napoleonville twelve nurses, and more if possible. H. B. Foley,

President Howard Association.

TANGUPAHOE.

Try and send us a doctor on first train.

I. L. TAYLOR, Mayor.

New Orleans, Oct. 4.—The Howards received the following:

Tansupanoa, Oct. 4.—Two deaths and six new cases in the last twenty-four hours. Several expected to die to-night. Dr. Carter's family all down. For God's eaks send physicians and nurses.

BAY ST. LOUIS.

BAY ST. LOUIS.

BAY ST. LOUIS.

OSYKA.

Cases and one death for the past twenty-four hours.

OSYKA, Oct. 4.—Nine new cases and one death for the past twenty-four hours. Three very low.

CAYUGA, MISS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Crystal Springs reports the death of Gen. T. M. Griffith, United States army, and his daughter, at Cayuga, Hinds County, Miss., of the prevailing epidemic. The fever is spreading there.

ing there.

DEATH OF OPERATORS.

A. W. Dennett, felegraph operator at Vicksburg, and L. M. Pennington, telegraph traindispatcher at Water Valley, died this morning

dispatcher at Water Valley, died this morning of yellow fever.

NHAR PRANKLIN.

FRANKLIN, La., Oct. 4.—The fever has appeared on Daniel Thompson's Calumet plantation. Four whites and twenty blacks have it. In some instances it is malignant, but among the blacks it is generally mild, readily yielding the treatment.

there is only one serious case on hand.

AT OCEAN SPRINGS
there is only one serious case on hand.

AT BAY ST. LOUIS
there were eighteen new cases and three deaths.

AT PORT GISSON

A PORT GISSON

To averaging in the country. We are the fever is spreading in the country. We are treating over 100 cases out of town.

CHICAGO. DONATIONS.

Following is Treasurer De Koven's report for

resterday:
Ladies of Hinsdale, Ill. (O. J. Stongh)...\$ 100
Physicians (R. N. Isham)....\$ 59,327 Total to date...

date:

Home of the Friendless, at the Exposition building, will sell at 9 o'clock this evening iome exquisitely beautiful specimens of wax-rork, devoting the proceeds to the fund for the enefit of the yellow-fever sufferers.

FOREIGN.

The Glasgow Bank Failure Disastrous to the Com-

Several Large Firms Have Already Gone Down with the Tide.

The Bank of England, It Is Believed, Will Not Be Seriously Affected. A Turkish Pasha and 150 Offi-

cers and Men Massacred

in Albania. The Austro-Hungarian Controversy Still Threatens Serious

Immediate Hostilities Anticipated Be tween the Afghan and English Troops.

Consequences.

The Austro-Turkish Convention Rejected by the Porte.

THE GREAT CRASH.

SMITH, FLEMING & CO.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The total liabilities of Smith, Fleming & Co., the East India merchants, whose failure was announced yesterday, are estimated at over \$10,000,000. The liabilities of their corresponding firms, which fall with them—William Niehol & Co., of Bombay, and Fleming & Co., of Kurrackee—are doubtless rably less. It is understood, however that in consequence of the exchange of paper between the City of Glasgow Bank and the Indian houses, the same set of liabilities will be found repeated in the balance sheets of all these failed establishments.

PRESS COMMENTS.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The Financier says: "It is morally certain that all the firms concerned in this sort of circular bill flying must succumb. One house in Scotland and Australia is concerned in this paper to the extent of \$5,000,000; one doing business in Scotland and the East, \$2.500,000; one located in India owes the bank \$8,000,000 for acceptances and \$3,500,000 for cash advances. Three other affiliated Indian houses have an aggregate indebtedness of \$6,250,000."

A \$20,000,000 DEFICIT.

The Financier estimates that shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank must meet a deficit of \$20,000,000, placing the failure among th

most disastrous on record.

/ THE BANK OF ENGLAND. The Bank Of ENGLAND.

The Times, in its financial article, says:

"That the condition of the city should be the same as if nothing had happened, is not to be expected; but beyond a little difficulty in dealare readily negotiable, nothing unusual has occurred. Money is marather more demand, and about 43 per cent in obtainable for the best three-months remitted bills. A call for the Bank of England notes by bankers and others made the bank return worse in its proportion of liabilities to reserve by nearly 9 per cent than would otherwise, have been the case; and the reserve has fallen offenbout £1,500,000, owing to the withdrawal, before notes, of some gold for

currency purposed to the control of the currency purposed to the currency purposed to the current that some of the Directors of the City of Giasgow Bank had believed enormous advances out of the funds they were administering. The current that a large to the current that a large that the current that the current that the current that a large that the current that the curren

LONDON. Oct. 4-77 14, is reported that a large ship-building firm in dilasgow has failed. ANOTER FAILTRE.

GLASGOW, Oct. 1 — Potter, Wilson & Co., shipowners and coonial merchants, failed.
Liabilities estimated at \$3,000,000. Mr. Potter

> 31 SANTA CRUZ.

THE NEGRO INSURRECTION. KINGSTON, Jamaios, Oct. 4.—The insurgents in Santa Cruz are billining estates. Frederick-stadt has been reduced to ashes, and several leading planters have been murdered. The Governor has arrived from St. Thomas. Only fifty soldiers were available. In the engagements at the Anashope estate, the negroes were rout-ed and 200 killed. The Town of Bassen is

ed and 200 killed. The Town of Bassen is threatened, but is yet safe. English and French frigates are daily expected at the island.

WAR VESSELS SENT TO THE SCENE OF DISTURBANCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The Government has official information relative to the existence of the insurrection at Santa Cruz, but the advices say nothing regarding the number of lives supposed to be left. The telephological control of the supposed to be left. of lives supposed to be lost. The Island of Santa Cruz is embraced in the Consular district of St. Thomas, under the jurisdiction of Consul V. V. Smith. According to the latest reports received at the State Department, the mob have succeeded in capturing and destroying the Town of Frederickstadt. There is a United States Consular Agent residing there, and it is

supposed his house has been destroyed with the In addition to the squadron sent this after noon from Portland, Me., to the protection of American citizens in Santa Cruz, the Navy De partment has also sent a vessel from the West India station, the one nearest to the disturbed region, to hasten on the same mission.

Christianstadt, the only town on the island in addition to Frederickstadt, is well fortified, and it is supposed can withstand an attack. PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 4.-The United States steamship Plymouth sailed this afternoon for Santa Cruz, having been ordered to protect American citizens there.

THE EAST. WHOLESALE MASSACRE.

has received intelligence that Saad Getder Pasha, on announcing that he had received orders to surrender Podgoritza to the Montene grins, was killed by the Albanians, and 156 officers and men under his command massacred.

VISEGRAD. been received: "SERAJEVA, Oct. 4 .- The Austrians entered

Visegrad this morning unopposed. The insurgents evacuated their intrenchments, abandon gents evacuated their intrenchments, abandoning tents, cannon, and ammunition.

"The Austrians entered Gorazda vesterday unopposed, and to-day occupied Cajmea.

"The district of Focha is cleared of insurgents. Thus the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina is subdued, and the country is in our bands."

bands."

EEJECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 4—According to telegrams from Vienua and Constantinople, Turkey has definitely rejected the Austro-Turkish convention. VIENNA, Oct. 4.—A Pera dispatch says, Min-ister Layard's journey to London is caused by the Porte's refusal to adopt the English project for reforms in Asia Minor without important modifications.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A dispaseb from Bombay says: Four of the Ameer's infantry regiments and six guns are stated to have arrived in front of Ali Musjid, a short distance up the Khyber Pass, and have advanced within three miles of Jamrud, at which place a detachment of British troops has arrived. Much larger bodies of Afghan troops are on their way down. These threaten to attack the Khyberees for having allowed the British mission to penetrate the pass. This would throw the hill tribes into our hands. It is ex-

cted we will assist them if the Ameer attack them. Probably our first advance will be into the Koorum Valley. The Afghan roops and guns may be taken from the Ali-Musjid fort, and we will occupy some of the Musjid fort, and we will occupy some of the Australas. Hostilities may begin any mo-LONDON, Oct. 4.—A dispatch from Simia con-firms the report that the Ameer is endeavoring to intlimidate the Khyberees by reinforcing his troops in the Khyber Pass.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—There is no settlement yet of the Ministerial crisis. The changes in the Austrian Cabinet, it is believed, will only be partial. The Austrian and Hungarian press think Herr Tiaza will remain at the head of a reconstructed Hungarian Ministry.

Vienna, Oct. 4.—The political crisis is becoming more serious. The members of the two Cabinets will only consent to retain their portfolios on the condition that Andrassy retires. The Austrian Cabinet considers his financial demands inadmissible. MISCELLANEOUS.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The troop-ship Himalaya will sail from Plymouth to-day for Marseilles, where the Lords of the Admiralty will embark for a tour of inspection of Malta and Cyprus.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The rumor of the betroths

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The rumor of the betrothal of Prince Louis Napoleon, son of the late Emperor, to Princess Thyron, daughter of the King of Denmark, is revived in the London correspondence of the provincial newspapers.

PIRATES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4.—Layard, the British Ambassador, is informed that pirates have made their appearance in the Persian Guif and the Gulf of Volo, and has asked permission from the Porte to send a British man-of-war to operate against them.

from the Porte to send a British man-of-war to operate against them.

A DOEL.

FLORENCE, Oct. 4.—The population is excited because a member of the Internationale has been killed in a duel by an officer of the Bersaglieri Regiment stationed here. The troops are confined to their barracks. It is hoped the agitation will subside without disturbance.

ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The Government will probably adopt the Anti-Socialist bill as passed through the Committee, as the conference Wednesday night showed there is a fair prospect of an agreement in the Reichstag on amendments satisfactory to Bismarck concerning the duration of the law and the retroaction of the clause for the suppression of newspapers for articles printed. for articles printed.
RAILROADS IN VICTORIA.

RAILROADS IN VICTORIA.

The Province of Victoria, in Australia, had, at the beginning of this year, 931 miles of railroads open for traffic. The dividends declared for the year 1977 were about 6 per cent on the

investment.

A comparison of the number of strangers who alighted at hotels and boarding-houses in Paris during the first fortnight of September and the corresponding fortnight last year gives the following result: French strangers, 1878, 35,936; 1877, 15,409; difference in favor of 1878, 20.136. Foreigners, 1878, 27,501; 1877, 7,614; difference in favor of 1878, 19.887.

difference in favor of 1878, 19,887.

Coke is generally made in France in the improved furances known as Belgian kilns or in the Appoit ovens. The French metallurgical works also import coal and coke from foreign countries, as, for example, from England as well as from Belgium and Westphalia. In round numbers the coal production of France was given by M. Jordan, as follows: Northern coal country, about 6,850,000 tons; Burgungy, 1,250,000; Central, 1,175,000; Loire, 3,300,000; Aveyron, 700,000; Gard, 1,800,000; various districts, 2,225,000; total, 17,000,000 tons. The total coal consumption of France is 24,000,000 tons, sq. if follows that 7,000,000 tons are imported from England, Belgium, and westphalia. England, Belgium, CURACAO.

The Dutch papers characterize the rumor of the cession or sale of the island of Curacao to Germany as an absurd capard. Especially since the discovery recently made of valuable copper mines in the island, the Dutch are not inclined to make a present to Germany of this valuable maritime possession. Berlin, Oct. 4.—A fresh Russian loan forthcoming for the purpose of redeeming portion of the paper currency issued during the war.

FIRES.

AN OHLTRAIN BURNED. ALLESTOWN, Oct. 4.—An accident occurred at Catasauque, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, this morning. About half-past 4 o'clock freight other cars, caught lire from a hot box. The in a short time, four of them were in flames and were entirely consumed. The other portion of the train was saved by the exertions of the train men at the risk of thei lives, but all of them escaped injury. While

the oil was burning some of the spectator the oil was burning some of the spectators made narrow escapes. The clothing of a man named Moritz caught fire, and the flames were extinguished by a bucket of water thrown over aim. Morris Geiger, who was standing near one of the tanks, was severely burned. About 18,000 gallons of oil were consumed. The accident involves a loss of about \$16,000. The Fire Departments of this city and Catasauqua were called on and responded. The tracks were not cleared up until about 4 o'clock this atternoon.

NEAR ADRIAN, MICH. ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 4.—The residence of leorge W. Freeman, in Palmyra, was destroyed, with a large portion of its contents vesterday afternoon. The efforts of sixteen men engaged in threshing on the premises alone saved valuable outbuildings and grain. Insured for \$1,200.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 4.—An incendiary fire ast night burned the block extending from Carr & Jolly's saloon to Kahn's clothing store. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$25,000.

MURDEROUS MOONSHINERS.

What the Revenue Officers Experience in Tennessee.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—Some months since, Deputy-Collector Davis, while breaking up an illicit distillery at Tracy City, Tenn., was fired upon, and, returning the fire, he killed one of the attacking party. For this be was promptly indicted for murder, and denounced by an indignation meeting of citizens for having killed one of their most respected feilow-citizens. A short time since a motion for the transfer of the case to the United States Court came up for earing, and the Judge ordered the transfer of the case. Davis, who was present, while walking from the Court-House was fired upon, and a friend who was with him was fatally wounder

by a concealed assassin.

Collector Woodcock writes from Nashville in regard to the affair to Commissioner Raum as follows: follows:

I have the honor to inform you that Deputy Col lector Davis went to Tracy City on the 17th inst., to attend the sitting of the State Circuit Court, at waich session the motion for a removal of the cause of the State ws. Davis for murder in the first degree to the United States Court was to be arrived.

waich session the motion for a removal of the cause of the State vs. Davis for murder in the first degree to the United States Court was to be argued. The Judge ordered the papers to be transferred in accordance with the mandate of the United States Court. On the 18th lust., as Davis and some of his friends were waiking from the Court-House to their boarding-house for dinner, they were fired upon by some persons concealed in a thicket in the Ostakirts of the village, and Jam's Spears, who Davis side, was fatally wounded, and sided on the 29th inst., near Fayetteville. The friends returned the fire of the assassins and gave chase, but the assassins escaped. The Judge of the Circuit Court presented the matter to the Grand Jury in a vigorous charge, but no elew has yet been contained who the perpetrators are.

The citizens of that county have not held any indignation meetings, nor have they written any flaming epistics to the papers denouncing the wound-be assassins as murderers, etc.

The whole affair affords a striking comment upon the agistators of that county who have so vehemently protested that they were a law-abiding people, and that if Davis would not remove his cause to the Federal Court he should have a fair trial in Grundy County. Very respectfully,

SENATOR THURMAN VERY ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune, Columbus, O., Oct. 4.—Senator Thu

When an artist climbs over a fence to get a nearer riew of a handsome buildog, he must take the chances of his sketching the dog or the dog's ketching him.—Puck.

POLITICAL.

Measures Decided On for the Protection of South Carolina Republicans.

The President and Attorney-General Alive to the Necessity of Prompt Action.

A Remedy for the Hampton Plan Provided in the Revised Statutes.

Interesting Notes from the Congressional Fields in Ohio and Indiana. THE HAMPTON PLAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The Presiden and Attorney-General have received full details of the organized attempts to break up Republina, and prevent any political action by members of that party. Two of Gov. Hampton' aids have been prominent in it,—one named Earle and the other Gargan. These attacks upon Republican meetings have continuous July, and have been made by armed u several times by State militia in full uniform and with State arms in their hands. The Presi dent is convinced from the reports received that Gov. Hampton himself is a party to it, so far at The plain object is to break up the organization of the Republican party in the State and crush it out entirely. The President has requested the Attorney-General to examine the ques

WHAT STEPS, IP ANY, CAN BE TAKEN by the United States officers to punish these offenses. After consideration, it has been decided that Sec. 5,530 of the Revised Statutes will enable the Marshal to make arrests in case of any further disturbances, provided the Re-publicans in calling their meetings, will give public notice that they are for the purpose of particular person who maybe named for Congress Republican meetings will be called next Satur day by a notice in conformity with this con-struction of the section. The Attorney-General, by direction of the President, has addressed a letter to District-Attorney Northrup, in South Carolina, instructing bim, in connection with the United States Marshal, to see that any and all persons who attempt to disturb such meetings are arrested and taken before a United States Commissioner, and bound over for trial under Sec. 5,520, and

TO EMPLOY A SUFFICIENT POSSE TO EFFEC THE ARREST.

This section provides that if any persons spire to prevent, by force, inti threat, any citizen lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner in favor of the election of any qualified person-as the election for President or as member of Congress—shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of from \$500 to \$5,000, and imprisonment with or without hard labor from six months to six years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION to test its power to protect its citizens unde this section at the first opportunity which pre sents itself in Sumter County, where all the outrages have been conducted under the special direction and with the active assistance of two

BAD ENOUGH. HONEST PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON GREATILY ALARMED.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

New York, Oct. 4.—The Times says: view of the political situation as seen from Washington and described in our special correspondence this morning is deserving of careful attention. It will be seen that the coaliidly becoming more and more complete, and the there is much reason to fear their combine forces will control a large majority, not only in real question at issue is not whether a majority in favor of sound money can be obtained in the

WHETRER A TRUSTWORTHY MINORITY can be secured large enough to sustain the President's vetoes of the schemes which will be, beyond doubt, pushed through both Houses by the inflationists and repudiators. It is quite impossible that, at this stage of the campaign, the National Capital does not afford the pest point of obser vation, and that the anxiety felt there may be dispelled by later developments, but that will largely depend upon the energy with which the supporters of the national honor unite in de fense of their candidates. The issue is every day becoming more distinct and more impor

THE OUTLOOK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 4.-A careful review the situation in Indiana by a close observer of the politics of the State, who has access to the reports of both Campaign Committees, gives the following results: Republicans generally agree that the Democratic State ticket will be elected unless the Nationals split the Democrat ic party as they did in Maine, a contingency that is by no means improbable. The Congressional situation is not difficult to solve. The First District will probably be carried by Garvin, Democrat. In the Second, Tnird, and Twelfth, Messrs. Cobb, Bicknell, and Colerick, Democratic nominees, will also be elected without question. In the Fourth the contest is very close. In the Fifth Gen. Browne, Republican, cannot be defeated by Judge Holman. The Sixth again is very close, several local complications entering District is doubtful, the Democrats and Nation als having combined upon the Rev. De La Maty against Hanna. In the Eighth District the election of Gen. Hunter, Republican, seems assured. The same is true of Mr. Orth in the Ninth. The Teuth and Eleventh Districts will undoubtedly elect Messrs, Calkins and Cowgili Baker's election is deemed secure in the Thir-

for the Republicans, four for the Democrats, and four in doubt. The delegation is now ite-publican by nine to four. The Republicans herefore will have to carry all of the doubtful districts to hold their own. The Democrats con-They only hope to elect enough Nationals to keep the Republicans out and secure the elec ion of Voorhees to the United States Senate.

HEADQUARTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Columbus, O., Oct. 4.—Both the Democratic

and Republican headquarters have assumed an air of quietness compared with the busy places that they have been for the past two months.

that they have been for the past two months. The routine work has all been finished, and now the respective leaders are quietly arranging for the last grand move on the political board. John G. Thompson is claiming the State with confidence by, about 10,000 at least. As this prediction of Thompson's has been made from time to time for ten years past, it is pretty conclusive that few will put up much wealth on John G.'s predictions. It will be remembered that, two years ago, John was telegraphing to the gambiers in every state in the United States that Bill Bell was surely elected. But, when the roosters were displayed by the Republican papers, what a fall was there my countrymen! Thompson has been cursed from that time to this day by those who had thus been made bankrupt. Democratic headquarters, or

is already apparent. Already forty-eight been spotted in this city. They mostly yesterday and to-day on the night trait this old game of John Thompson will be nipped in the bud, and it we found that the day of colon has gone by. The Republicans are confissed as success, although much described as confissed as the success, although much described as confissed as the success, although much described as the success. has gone by. The Republicans are of success, although much depends on to success, although much depends on to with which the Nationals saick to the zation. In conversation with THE HOS. STANLEY MATTIEW to-day, he said he felt very hopeful cess of the Republican party on Tue He said that ail his meetings had been well attended, and, what was an attended, and, what was an attended, and the said that the people were beginn through the Greenback fraud hore.

IOWA.

DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, ia., Oct. 4.—Grand preparare being made to receive Sepator Blains arrives from the West to morrow morning city is being decorated, and the military panies will act as an escort. It is estimated to the second of the second that 30,000 people will turn out to welcon standard-bearer of the Republican party.

THOROGENY AND TRANSPORT OF THOROGENY AND THOROGENY A

standard-bearer of the Republican Darty.

THOROUGHLY INTRACTABLE ALL AROUND Special Dissuica to The Tribuse.

BURLINGTON, 1a., Oct. 4.—The Sixth of gressional District Democratic Committee at Bloomfield to-day and repudlated the october recently entered into between the Decratic and Greenback State Central Commetees. The following resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, A condition has been effected by Democratic State Central Committee with Greenback party of the State, virtually learns without a State ticket; and WHEREAS, We deay the right of the State that Central Committee, without cause, to withdraw for the State ticket the names of candidates regulated by a delegate Convention representate State hecket the names of candidates regulated by a delegate Convention representate the Democracy of the entire State, and in the State of the Democratic party.

Resoluted, That such action has no unduling and upon Democratic voters, and deserves a step-like of the state of the page of t

nd who were here:
heterocratic Convention.

Resolved. That any and all efforts make the convention of the conference of WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.—The following been appointed the Republican Congress Committee for this district. W. P. Mel the Chairman of the Congression was authorized to make the app to announce the same through the press; F. C. Winkler, of Milwankee; John A. D of Milwaukee; John Rugee, of Milwauke S. Turner, of Ozaukee County; S. S. Barn

PULCIPER MADISON, Wis., Oct. 4.—The Hon. D. H. I cifer, one of the most popular Republican Shawano County, was nominated by acia tion to-day as candidate for the Assembly, represent the Counties of Shawano and Occ.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispaich to The Tribena. ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 4.—To-night at Men Hall there was held a grand Republic meeting, when speeches were made by J Sherwin, nominee for Congress, and E C. Loveil, candidate for the State Legi-

DECATUR.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
DECATOR, Rt., Oct. 4.—Gen. S. A. H. of Belviders, this uddressed a Republic meeting at the Court-House a nig General's honest-money views are hea proved by the Republicans here who old flag and all that it personifies—pe erty, and prosperity.

of the course of the monodisch party, for organization to the present time, and a stargument in behalf of honest money, cloquent words of the Senator were rest with the warmest applause.

ator Ogiesby spoke to a crowd of over

MISCELLANEOUS. CHATTANOGA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna
CHATTANOGA, Tenn., Oct. 4.—The can Convention at South Pittsburg to-day, and nominated Xen Wheeler, of this city, the Vict

President's cousin, for Congress.
NEW YORK. BUFFALO, Oct. 4.—Sherman S. Jewett, nomnated yesterday by the Republicans of the The ty-second District for Gongress, declined the roomination. Oswago, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Republicans day nominated Joseph Mason for Congress. the Twenty-fourth District.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 4.—Gen. Crook mominated for Congress by the Greenbackers.

nominated for Congress by Lie Greenose the First District.

HONNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Oct, 4.—F. S. B is named as the People's candidate for gress in the Twenty-ninth District.

NEWPORT, Pa., Oct. 4.—The Democrats Fighteenth Congressional District have Eighteenth Congressional District have remarked W. T. Stenger.

Pritiston, Pa., Oct. 4.—The Democratic ferees of the Twelfth Congressional District have removed in the Twelfth Congressional District Luzerne and Lackswanns Counties amously nominated H. B. Wright, the Leform candidate.

New Jersey.

Somerville, N. J., Oct. 4.—The Ret of the Fourth District have nominate Potts for Congress.

A CONTESTED WILL

Seenal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Dunuque, Ia., Oct. 4.—After being before the Court eight years, Judge Bogg has rendered decision in the Herman Mueller vs. John Bog. decision in the Herman Mueller vs. John Bennessey will case, which affects the possession of \$25,000 worth of property. In 1863, Seasa iluged and his wife made a will jointly, each party bequeathing to the other sarving, and at the death of the last one all the estate to Clement Timothy Smith, Bishop of Dubuque, his heirs and assigus, for the purpose of counding a German-Catholic orphan asylum. The wife dying, Mr. Hugut set apart two lots where the asylum should be built. Mr. Hugel died in 1870, and the will then came up for probate, ilermann Mueller, who was related to the Hugels, contesting the document on the ground that the testator was unsound in mind, and may will was only an agreement. Bishop Smith dying, Bishop Hennessey continued the case as defendant. The decision was decided in favor of the defendant, and dismissed the suit a Mueller's cost. lueller's cost.

A GREAT ASTRONOMER. Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 4.—Prof. Ja

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 4.—Prof. Jame Watson returned to-day from Madison, where he has been offered the position of fessor of Astronomy and Director of the Washburn Observatory there at a much advantageous salary than he receives Judging from his conversation, he has mad his mind to accept the offer. The Observatere will be completed in three weeks, will be much more complete and furnished a larger telescope than the Medigan University is likely to lose fits most emil Professor. His salary has always been menough, \$2,500, but even this was cut disholar to the salary has always been menough, \$2,500, but even this was cut disholar to the salary has always been menough.

THOMAS' GOOD-BY.

New York, Oct. 4.—The farewe
Theodore Thomas, and the last per
the orchestra which has given so

SPORTING EV Doubt Cast upon Co

tegrity by One Judges. O'Leary Sixty-eight M of Hughes L

The Australian Cricksters

MONTREAL, Oct. 4.—Edward the Boston Heraid, who scied Courtney, and who is an anthe events, in a letter published to-d. The judges, acting with the refer in the scope of their powers, and to act only as advisors to the refer cates each for the man be represent devolve upon them to decide where was final and without appeal, and proper to state, made his decide where the reference was final and without appeal, and proper to state, made his decide insinsation against its fairness sillated, seem to call for some explainterested in the race only with a play for the public and for the ficulture rowed.

IVENTURE THE JUDG now that Mr. Hanlan; that he rowed the Toronto man down, by ceasing to pull et a critical mon ang the goal. Had be continued on that the race was his own. It seems that a man of Courtney's intelligation.

Had Conriney continued to or six feet he would nave he hanlan slacked up and was ro-ing this. Couriney ceased a Hanlan quickened again an the pocket in season to get tel over the line at an angle of its

PEDESTRIAN O'LEARY SEVENTY MIN.
NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The was
tween the champion, Daniel
contestant, John Hughes, is on waiking until to-morrow O'Leary had scored 339 miles, position as trainer. His with O'Lears whereby, if Hu tempt to run to-day or to-more so trained as to fail. This mornis tried to enter Hughes' house a

tried to enter Hughes, house at the track, but his friends interfor Mr. Gilmore, saying they Goss kept away from the track witndraw Hughes and claim a friends ridtcule the statement. At 9:30 p. m. O'Leary had miles and Hughes 301.

At 11 o'clock O'Leary had com and one lap. O'Leary was unchance; Hughes nearly exhausted. up for the night be had completed in the had

T. W. Gregory b. Charles New W. L. Murdoch b. Dan Newhal G. H. Bailey c. Meade b. Charl J. N. Blacklam b. Dan Newhal T. W. Garrett b. Charles Newh H. T. Boyle c. Thomas Hargree hall.

THE TU PAST TROTTING AT SAN SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. an Jose to-day, 2:30 class, b

YACHTI hts of the first, see

- Evening. phia-Various T

* AQUATIC. COURTNEY'S JUDGE EVEN PO Special Dispatch to The ! MONTREAL, Oct. 4.—Edward

d the interests of his fries visionally, and until som ure of proof of unfairne it just to hope and believe origin an error of judgm we'ver, the average Ameri le to judge by this press we a disinterested standpo

BASE-BALI Another exhibition game was
Base-Ball Park yesterday afte
the Chicago and Milwaukee Clu
like the two preceding games,
the nine from the City of Brie
Die only were in attendance. batted pretty heavily, and the la good exhibit with the stick;

Total cases on clean hits—Chic kee, 18.
Errors—Chicago, 9; Milwanke These two Clubs play the 4 this afternoon at 3:15 prompt.
POREST CITY—CINCI CLEVELAND, Oct. 4.—Foress mati, 10. CRICKET THE GAME IN PHILAT
PRILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 4.
Score of the Australian cricke
C. Bannerman c. George Newhal
A. Bannerman c. George Newhal
Horan run out.
F. R. Spofforth c. Robert Newh

mmon herd, while a knock for are allowed have political in

RENTUCKIANS—
scent. Already forty-eight
this city. They mostly a
to-day on the night train
to-day on the night train ANLEY MATTHEWS

IOWA.

DUBUQUE.
Dispatch to The Tribune. Oct. 4.—Grand prepi to receive Senator Blair

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKER.

Disputch to The Tribune.

Oct. 4.—The following d to make the ann he same through the press:

Dispuses to The Tribune.
is., Oct. 4.—The Hon. D. H. I e most popular Republicans atv, was nominated by accidentiated for the Assembly.

ILLINOIS.

ELGIN.
of Dispatch to The Tribune.
Oct, 4.—To-night at Mend I Disputch to The Tribune.

ddressed a Rypublican a

of the Republican party, from its to the present time, and a stroot behalf of houest money. The dis of the Senator were rewarded mest applause.

SCELLANEOUS.

CUATTANOGA.

tal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OGA, Teun., Oct. 4.—The Republion at South Pittsburg to-day. reen Wheeler, of this city, the Vicepusio, for Congress. in, for Congress. NEW YORK.
Oct. 4.—Sherman S. Jewett, nominary by the Republicans of the Thirstrict for Congress, declined the

I. Y., Oct. 4.—The Republicans ed Joseph Mason for Congress, ourth District. L. I., Oct. 4.—Gen. Crook v or Congress by the Greenbackers

HLLE, N. Y., Oct. 4.-F. S. Bal People's candidate for

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pa., Oct. 4.—The Democrats of the ongressional Destrict have remoun-Stenger.
Pa., Oct. 4.—The Democratic cone Twelfth Congressional District
and Lackawanna Counties unanimated H. B. Wright, the Labor-

NEW JERSEY. N. J., Oct. 4.—The Republic

CONTESTED WILL.

CONTESTED WILL, and Dispetch to The Tribuna.

In., Oct. 4.—After being before the years, Judge Bogg has rendered a see Herman Mueller vs. John Hencase, which affects the possession orth of property. In 1803, Secan his wife made a will jointly, squeathing to the other surviving, attn of the last one all the estate. Tumothy Sunth, Bishop of Dusirs and assigns, for the purpose of frinan-Catholicorphan asyum. The ir, Hugel set apart two lots where hould be built. Mr. Hugel ded in will then came up for probate, welter, who was related to the esting the document on the ground for was unsound in mind, and the ry an agreement. Bishop Smith blennessey continued the case as the decision was decided in favor odant, and dismissed the suit at

GREAT ASTRONOMER.

In Disputes to The Tribune.

In, Mich., Oct. 4.—Prof. James C.,
med to-day from Madison, Wis.,
been offered the position of Proconomy and Director of the new
necrystory there at a much more
salary than he receives here.
In this conversation, he has made up
cespt the offer. The Observatory
completed in three weeks, and
more complete and furnished with
cope than the Michigan University.
conomy of the Regents, the Michwis likely to lose its most eminent
His salary has always been small
To but even this was cut down
To when all salaries were reduced.

HOMAS' GOOD-BY.

Oct. 4.—The larewell concert of omas, and the last performance by which has given so much enjoy-past fifteen years, took place last toway Hall in the presence of a satic audience. Mr. Thomas restage after the concert was over, teknowledgments of cheers and so with waying of handkerchiefs, or demonstrations of feeling, the lit came to an end.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Doubt Cast upon Courtney's Integrity by One of His Judges.

O'Leary Sixty-eight Miles Ahead of Hughes Last Evening.

The Australian Cricketers at Philadelphia-Various Turf Contests.

AQUATIC.

COURTNEY'S JUDGE EVEN PORSAKES HIM.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MONTREAL, Oct. 4.—Edward B. Rankin, Roston Herald, who acted as judge for Courtney, and who is an authority on aquati-events, in a letter published to-day, says:

Courtney, and who is an authority on aquatic events, in a letter published to-day, says:

The judges, acting with the referee, were limited in the scope of their powers, and were authorized to actuely as advisers to the referee, and as advocates each for the man he represented. It did not devolve upon them to decide whether or not the race was rowed on its merits. To settle that question was solely the duity of the referee, whose decision was final and without appeal, and who, it may be proper to state, made his decision fairly on the merits of the race, so far as he could judge it. The unsatisfactory termination of the contest, and the insignation against its fairness since widely circulated, seem to call for some explanation from one interested in the race only with a view to see fair play for the public and for the flag under which Courtney rowed.

I VENTURE THE JUDGMENT now that Mr. Courtney is the better and more enduring sculler of the two; that, despite the roughness of the water, he succeeded, whenever he made an effort, in closing with Mr. Hanlan; that at the flush he rowed the Toronton man down, and lost the race by ceasing to pull at a critical moment when nearing the goal. Had he continued rowing, and hauled out into the course, instead of resting on his oars, the race was his own. It seems incredible here that a man of Courtney's intelligence should be so far

the race was his own. It seems incredible here that a man of Courtney's intelligence should be so far.

LOST TO THE PRIDE OF HIS COUNTRY and the interests of his triends as to lose a race intentionally, and until something definite in the nature of proof of unfairness be developed, it is only just to hope and believe that the race was lost through an error of judgment. On that point, however, the average American will be sufficiently able to judge by this presentation of the matter from a disinterested standpoint.

The reception to Courtney and Haplan in Victoria Rick to-night was an imposing affair. Aid. McGibbon occupied the chair. Thomas White, M. P., speaking for Courtney, denounced the falsehoods sown broadcast against Courtney's character for honor and integrity. His speech was heartly cheered by the vast audience. Mr. Dodds, of Toronto, replying for Hanlan, said that

THE CHAMPION OF AMERICA
would not rest until champion of the world, and would probably visit London for that purpose, where he would try to lower the colors of oarsmen an the Thames. The demonstration in honor of both men was a grand success.

WHAT RANKIN MEANS.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—The following extract from the Montreal dispatch to the Boston Herald will throw some light upon Rankin's letter:

On either side of the course, at the start and faish, were long lines of booms introduced to keep out hoats of all kinds. Several tugs and barges had got inside. The line of booms was then pulled down. Close up to this line Courtney pushed lianlan with tremendous power, and actually carried hims to far as to bewider him. As they neared the finish, Hanlan seemed to love his usual calmaess and sell-possession, and, before he wassware of it, he was close on to a tag, with Courtney just outside. Halland and the procedular of the pocket in season to get clear water, and pulled over the line at an angle of thirty degrees. Court ney was told to pull on, and he was ware of it, he was close the finish a length and a half

to see effect that the most intense feeling exists in that city against Courtney, as they believe he sold the race. A large number congregated at Cosgrove & Milier's place, on Genesee street, and it was proposed by some to drive Courtney out of the town when he should re turn home.

PEDESTRIANISM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The walking match be tween the champion, Daniel O'Leary, and his contestant, John Hughes, is virtually over, on wairing until to-morrow night. At noon O'Leary had scored 339 miles, and Hughes 283 miles. Hughes has deposed Joe Goss from his position as trainer. His friends say they last tempt to run to-day or to-morrow, he would be so trained as to fail. This morning Goss came and the track, but his friends interfered and sent for Mr. Gilmore, saying they wished to have

for M. Gilmore, saying they wished to have Goss kept away from the track, or they would withdraw Hughes and claim a foul. O'Leary's friends ridicule the statement.

At 9:30 p. m. O'Leary had completed 364 miles and Hughes 301.

At 10 o'clock O'Leary had completed 370 miles and one lap. O'Leary was unchanged in appearance; Hughes nearly exhausted. When he gave up for the night he had completed 302 miles and one lap. Hughes only walked twenty-two miles, and rested about eight hours yesterday.

BASE-BALL.

Another exhibition game was played at the Base Ball Park yesterday afternoon between the Chicago and Milwaukee Clubs. It resulted, like the two preceding games, in the defeat of the nine from the City of Bricks. A few people only was in attendance. The Chicagos ple only were in attendance. The Chicagos batted pretty heavily, and the Milwaukees made a good exhibit with the stick; Bennett and Dalymple each got in a three-baser. The Mil-

kee, 16.
Errors—Chicago, 9; Milwaukee, 18.
These two Clubs play the concluding game
this afternoon at 3:15 prompt.
FOREST CITY—CINCINNATI.
CLEVELAND, Oct. 4.—Forest City, 2; Cincin-

CRICKET. THE GAME IN PHILADELPHIA.
PRILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 4.—Following is the c. Bannerman c. George Newhall b. Mende.... A. Bannerman c. George Newhall b. C. Newhall. T. Horan run out. F. R. Spofforth c. Robert Newhall b. C. New-

hall
T. W. Gregory b. Charles Newhall
N. L. Murdoch b. Dan Newhall
N. L. Murdoch b. Dan Newhall
G. H. Bailey c. Meade b. Charles Newhall
J. N. Blackham b. Dan Newhall
T. W. Garrett b. Charles Newhall
H. T. Boyle c. Thomas Hargreaves b. D. Newhall
B. F. Allen not out

The game will be resumed to-morrow.

THE TURF. PAST TROTTING AT SAN JOSE, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 4.—In the race at
San Jose to-day, 2:30 class, between Col. Lewis
and Rustic, the former won in 2:19, Rustic distanced.

AGRICULTURAL MOSS-TROT.

Species Disputch to The Triume.

INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., Oct. 4.—Hero, a full brother to Red Cloud, won the free-for-all trot in 2:42, 2:38, and 2:41, beating Roger Hauson.

YACHTING.

THE REGATTA TO-DAY.

The closing regata of the season of the Chicago Yacht Club will take place to-day, when yachts of the first, second, third, and fourth classes will compete for the club prizes. The most interesting feature of the races will be the contest between the first-class yachts Greyhound and Corn. The start will be made at 1 e'clock this atternoon from the foot of Van

AERIAL.

AERIAL.

AN AIR-SHIP AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—A successful balloon ascension was made at the State Fair today by Miss Helen A. Thiers and an assistant in "America," Gilbert's air-ship. They came down fourteen miles from town this evening without injury.

CRIME.

EXPERIENCE OF THREE DETECT-VES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The following are the names of those arrested as part of the counterfeiting gang discovered in Kentucky and Tennessee by the Secret-Service Division:

James H. Arnold, Thomas J. Crowell, Walter C. Young, John B. Wyatt, William R. Cook, John F. Cook, William L. Cook, Mrs. Mary Cook, William Gayhart, David Gayhart, Henry John F. Cook, William L. Cook, Mrs. Mary Cook, William Gayhart, David Gayhart, Henry Sallie (colored), Absalom Ciabtree, Mrs. Jane Crabtree, Reuben Faulkner, Frank Faulkner, P. E. Jones, Alex D. Smith, David D. Smith, John Sheoherd. These are part of one of the largest and most active gangs ever discovered in the country.

Curious things happened in connection with the working up of the late case against the Kentucky branch of counterfeiters arrested yesterday. A robbery hal been committed in Whiley County, Kentucky, at the same time that three detectives of the Secret Service force were at work there. As no one knew them, and their business was unknown, they were ar-

were at work there. As no one knew them, and their business was unknown, they were arrested on suspicion and put in jail. It was found necessary to leave them there and allow them to be on bail rather than expose their real business. They were tried for robbery and acquitted. When arrested, the counterfeit money with which they had been supplied was found in their possession, and the county authorities had them arrested and indicted for this offense, and they were put in jail again. Only since the completion of the work of uncarthing the gang of counterfeiters was their real character made known.

MURDERERS AND THUGS.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4.—The trial of Christian Brietenbach, a 16-year-old boy, charged with murdering his grandfather, Jacob Klosen, by splitting his head open with an ax while he slept, was brought to a sudden conclusion in the Wayne Circuit Court at 3 o'clock this the Wayne Circuit Court at 3 o'clock this morning. The jury had been locked up for the night, and one of the jurors was seized with a violent epileptic fit, whereupon the Judge consented to their discharge. They stood seven for conviction of murder in the first degree and three for acquittal. The evidence was purely circumstantial, as the crime was committed in the dead of night. George Goudy, one of the roughs who was convicted of the cold-blooded and murderous assault on Daniel G. Howard, the Michigan Central brakeman, as mentioned in these dispatches last week, was to-day convicted in Windsor, and sentenced to seven years in the Kingston, Ont., Penitentiary.

A VILLAIN SENTENCED.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 4.—The trial of Lewis Abbott for the murder of Frederick Hotton has been in progress at Auburn for the past week, and resulted to-night in a verdict of guilty, punishment being fixed at imprisonment for life. Abbott is a young man, but has already served two terms in the Penitentiary. Last May, just after his release, he attempted to burglarize Mr. Holton's house at Summit, Ind. Holton was awakened, and discovered Abbott in his house, when the latter shot and instantly killed Holton. Abbott was arrested the second day after the murder, and has been in jail ever since. The jury was out seven hours, six members being for hanging. Abbott was unmoved at the sentence, only telling the Judge it was "damned rough on an innocent man." He will be taken to Michigan City Monday. ewis Abbott for the murder of Frederick Hot-

MAGNOLIA. Miss., Oct. 4.—Rodney Green (colored), convicted at the August term of the Court of the murder of his brother-in-law, Isaac Harris, and sentenced to be hanged Oct. 4, was executed here to-day. After religious service by Passon Cunningham, Green made a confession of his guilt. He said he was prepared to meet his God, and hoped to meet all in heaven whom he left on earth.

At half-past 1 the drop fell, breaking the neck of the criminal, who in eight minutes was pronounced dead. About 2,000 persons were present.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM LYNCHING. Ansonia, Conn., Oct. 4.—Ed Freeman, color-ed, grossiv assaulted Jane McCrindle, aged 7, to ki last evening. He was arrested this morning early and taken to the lock-up, where a crowd gathered to-day, secured the keys, and took him from prison. A rope was then placed around freeman's neck, and he was dragged a quarter of a mile to Colburn Hill, where he was about to be hanged, when the Deputy Sheriff rescued him. He has been lodged in the New Haven jail.

A ROTTEN CONCERN. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 4.—The examinati of the affairs of the Grocers' and Producers' Bank is not completed. One man who had a private box deposited in the safe of the bank examined it this afternoon and found it had been robued of \$3,000.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and Ohio Valley, northeast to southeast winds, rising barometer, stationary temperature, and

ing barometer, stationary temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or slightly higher pressure, northeast, veering to southeast winds, cooler, cloudy, and possibly ramy weather.

For the Lake region, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, rising, followed by falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4. Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather

Time. Bar. The His. Wind. Vel. Re. Weather

6:53 a.m. 50, 121 53 64 N. 4 .01 Cloudy.
11:18 a.m. 50, 121 63 42 N. E. 10 . Clear.
2:00 p.m. 50, 121 63 42 N. E. 8 . Clear.
3:53 p.m. 30, 118 62 46 N. K. 8 . Clear.
5:00 p.m. 30, 138 59 70 S. W. 2 . Cloudy.
0:18 p.m. 33, 139 58 76 S. 2 . Cloudy.
Maximum. 64; minimum. 58.
CHIOAGO, Oct. 4—Midnight.

Stations. Bar. The Wind. Rain Weather.

VANDERBILT'S MONEY. NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A lengthy argument oc-curred between counsel in the Vanderbilt will curred between counsel in the Vanderoilt will case to-day as to the admissibility of the testimony of Mrs. Eleanor Fletcher Bishop, tending to prove the late Commodore was a firm believer in Spiritualism. The Surrogate rendered a long decision on the point, declaring the evidence admissible. The decision is regarded as a strong point in favor of the contestants, who say they have dozens of witnesses to prove the Commodore's belief in Spiritualism, and counsel will argue that the will was made under undue influence. Adjourned to Tuesday.

THE ERIE CANAL.

Receial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, Oct. 4.—A Times special from Albany says the table of camel toils for April to September, incussive, shows an increase of \$122,551 up to this time over the toils of last year. If the increase continues during the next two months of navigation the receipts will easily reach \$1,000,000. or nearly twice last year's total.

OCEAN STEAMS HIP NEWS. QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 4.—Arrived, steamsh City of Brussels, from New York. LOCAL POLITICS

The Democratic Convention Finishes Its Work.

A Weak Ticket Put in the Field --- Ob-Jectionable County Commis-

sioners. McDonald Not to Be Reconciled

--- Ward Meetings.

THE DEMOCRATS.

THE DEMOCRATS.

COMPLETING THEIR COUNTY TICKET.

The delegates to the County Democratic Convention began to reassemble in West-Twelfth-Street Hall at 12:80 o'clock yesterday, half an hour after the time to which the body adjourned Thursday night. There were not as many spectators present as on the previous day, when a Sheriff was put in nomination, the interest centering in that event. An hour was spent in talk before Chairman Hynes called the body to order offers being made by Kern's friends to order, efforts being made by Kern's friends to reconcile those of McDonald, and heal the breach which endangered the former's chances of success, if it did not render his defeat a contraint. Opentures were made to McDonald of success, if it did not render his deleat a certainty. Overtures were made to McDonaid to take the Coronership, but he declined, and, it is said, announced that he would run as an independent candidate for Sheriff. Some of the city delegations were not full, while there were many vacant seats among those allotted to the representatives of the country towns. No one was allowed to enter the gallery, and, when the doors of the main floor were opened, instructions were given to admit only delegates. A large number of others, however, managed to get in, and were

TRYING TO SOOTHE M'DONALD. When the Convention was ready to go ahead, Senator Robinson arose and said that, at the djournment Thursday, the pending tausiness was the nomination of Coroner. A young man, who had been nonored, had it now in his power

was the nomination of Coroner. A young man, who had been nonored, had it now in his power to do more for the Democratic party than any living man—had it in his power to heal the discession which had arisen—to pour oil on the troubled waters—to consolidate the party and lead it on to victory. He (the spraker) was not acting directly by his authority, but would place Walter McDonald in nomination as a Democrat, calling upon him to come to the front at the command of his party, and save it from destruction. [Cheers and groans.] The party had a right to make this demand, and, since it was entitled to his services, whether he liked it or not [applause], no one had a right to refuse a nomination at the hands of the Convention. [Cries of "Correct," "No," "No," and great disorder.] McDonald was a loyal Democrat ["Sit down," and yells of disapproval], and had the manhood and integrity to work for the ticket. The speaker trusted he would be nominated by acclamation. ["No," "No," "No."]

W. W. O'Brien seconded the nomination. He had confidence in McDonald's patriotism and integrity, and believed he was man enough to come forward and save his party.

Ex-Ald. Tom Balley, of the Eighth Ward, said he had authority to speak for McDonald, and that no nomination could be forced on him by the men who had repudiated him Thursday. They were now enthusiastic to have him accept a nomination in order to carry through a man who could not be carried through (cook Cousty by any other means. [Cheers.]

The Chair called Mr. Bailey to order. It was improper to cast reflections on the action of the Convention, or to say anything by way of discouraging the election of fits nominees.

Mr. Baily was sorry, and went on to say that McDonald wouldn't play second fiddle. [Cheers.] He was rightfully the choice for Sheriff, and wouldn't accept any other nomination, in the programme [cheers.] wen fit tendered him on a golden salver. [Cheers.] If he did, the twenty-eight delegates from the Eighth would follow him no longer. The Convention would have th

W. W. O'Brien hoped the Convention would have the manhood not to tender it to him against his protest. [Cheers.]

Mr. Peevey, of the Seventh, had come as a friend of O'Comnor, but voted for McDonald, believing him a good representative of the party. He wanted him to go on the platform and explain what he intended to do.

During the running talk great confusion prevalled, and there was much excitement and noise.

W. W. O'Brien, "in view of the situation," moved to postpone the nomination for Coroner until after the Commissioners were nominated, and that a committee of three be appointed to WAIT ON M'DONALD and bring him before the Convention. in order to know what they were dolug. [Cheers.] to know what they were doing. [Cheers.] Senator Robinson stated, in reply to Tom Bailey, that the suggestion of McDonald's nomination came from those who had voted against him,—that he voted for McDonald, and was his friend.

Tom Bailey—Didn't he tell you that he would not accent under any circumstances? senator Robinson—Under some circum

senator Robinson—Under some circumstances.

Tom Bailey—Then why do you press it?

Senator Robinson proceeded to taik about the claims of the party, and appealed to McDonald and his friends not to scuttle the ship and defeat the party. Kern had been nominated fairly and squarely, and McDonald should be given the Coronership and the delegates throw their hats to the ceiling with a yell and a hurrah. [Cheers and groans.]

Mr. Kennedy, on behalf of McDonald, returned his thanks for the courtesy he had received at the hands of the Convention, and added that, under no circumstances, would be be a candidate for any office they could give him. [Cheers.] He was a candidate for Sheriff, "and," said Mr. Kennedy, "nominate your ticket, and he will put his shoulder to the wheel and help push it through." [Cheers.]

Charley Cameron renewed O'Brien's motion, as it had apparently been lost sight of.

Malcolm McDonald, of the Ninth, said he had just left Walter McDonald, and that he would not allow his name to be put on the ticket. He suggrested that "three of the friends of the man nominated yesterday be added to the Committee, and that they consult and come to a conclusion."

The motion as amended was agreed to, and

Clusion."
The motion as amended was agreed to, and the Chair designated the following: Col. Cameron, Malcojm McDonald, Mr. Robinson, Col. Juessen, Thomas Moran, and Mr. Whitebouse. They retired, and, on motion of W. w. O'Brien, the Convention proceeded to nominate COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The country delegates went off by themselves.

selves.

W. W. O'Brien named Michael Muiloy.
[Cheers.]

8. P. Chase named James Lomax.

Mr. O'Brien moved to nominate Mulloy by acclamation. [Cheers.]

The Chair decided the motion out of order.

O. L. Parish named John W. Horton.

A ballot was then had, but before the Sixthteenth Ward was reached it was very evident that Mulloy would have an overwhelming majority, so he was nominated by acclamation with much enthusiasm.

Being called to the platform, he said, "Thank you for the honor," etc.

In addition to those named above, Col. Cleary and Daniel Sullivan were named for the other Commissionership.

A motion to have an informal ballot was laid on the table.

There was considerable wrangling and disorder during the calling of the roll, the aisles being full of outsiders, who were "influencing" delegates, and the confusion was so great that W. W. O'Brien appeased to the Chair to have the police clear out the men who were "log-rolling." As usual, the Chairmen coisome of the delegations misrepresented the votes in the interest of their favorites, and there were several disturbances,—only words, however, passing.

The result of the ballot, after many changes, w. W. O'Brien named Michael Mulloy.

cheers.)

THE COUNTY DELEGATES

made the following nominations:
Second District—Nicholas Morper, of Evanston, a German, who is engaged in the grocery business there.

Fourth District—P. J. O'Connell, of Lake, a manufacturer at No. 51 South Jefferson street.
Sixth District—William H. Skelly, an attorney and insurance agent, of Lemont who was at one time a member of the Legislature, and also a Justice of the Peace.

N'DONALD.

The Committee then came to the front of the platform with McDonald.

Charley Cameron said the Committee had

crat on the ticket. [Cheers and cries of "That's a good boy."]

Nominations for

CLERK OF THE APPELLATE COURT were then called for, and the following were named: Austin Doyle, D. D. Good, James H. Farrell, Arno Voss, and Olef Reichel.

The customary squabbling, buildoring disputes as to votes, and misrepresentations took place during the calling of the roil, and there were charges that the Chairmen were voting for absent delegates, there being a falling off of about sixty from Thursday. When the Rightenth Ward was reached, the changes were many, and, Reichel gesting the benefit of all, the others were withdrawn.

Joe Mackin then moved to make the nomination of "Ogle Richards" unanimous.

This was hailed with cheers and "No," "No," Farrell's friends seeming not to know that he had authorized the dropping of his name.

Such, however, was the truth, and the motion of Mackin was agreed to.

Reichel was called for, but he was not on haud; at least did not make his appearance, the is a Scandinavian, and in the furniture business on Canal street.

O'Connor, a drayman.
The ballot, which was characterized by the

The successful one made a speech, boning "to see all the Democratic party at a future time." Cooke is a man of very little calibre, and has devoted much time to politics of late years.

The Convention then adjourned sine die, not a cheer being given for the ticket—an indication that it failed to give general satisfaction. McDonald's friends predict that the party will be defeated in November.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEADQUARTERS.

Among the many callers at Republican Headquarters in the Grand Pacific yesterday were Gen. Logan, just returned from stumping the State; H. W. Evans, of Aurora, candidate for the House; G. Franzel, Aurora's Postmaster; Charles Holt, of the Kankakee Gazette; Col. George R. Davis, candidate for Congress from the West Side; Gen. Martin Beem, and others. Everybody was encouraged at the outlook for success this fail, Gen. Logan remarking particularly on the improved condition of things political in those parts of the State which he had visited or heard from, and attributing no

had visited or heard from, and attributing no small part of this better feeling to the encouraging news from Colorado.

FIRST SENATORIAL.

There were no new developments vesterday, so far as could be learned, regarding the muddle in the First Senatorial District, or the alleged efforts at conciliation. George White doesn't seem to be in a conciliatory mood, and the other side do not show up when the news-hunting reporter sets out to find them. White says he has no "patching-up" to do; that he was fairly nominated; that he proposes to run; and that he hasn't the least idea of giving up to Abner Taylor. Dave Clark teresely remarked yesterday that he didn't care three aklps of a dead lamb's tail for the office of Representative, but that he felt pretty sure that he would be elected.

FIFTERNER WARD. PIPTEENTH WARD.

A special meeting of the Republican Club of the Fifteenth Ward was held at Folz's Hall last evening, Henry Englebart in the chair. The object of the meeting was to select a delegate ticket to the Legislative Convention, to be voted for to-day at the primaries. A committee was selected to name a ticket, and reported as follows: E. A. Sittig, W. T. Underwood, R. R. Landis, Anton La Mott, A. H. Mynell, and William Bellanhauser. The report was adopted without dissent, after which large accessions were made to the membership of the Club. without dissent, after which large accessions were made to the membership of the Club, among whom were A. J. McDonaid and Peter Mahr, who have recently trained with the Democrats or been on the fence. The Club was then addressed by John Hoffman, candidate for Sheriff, who urged the necessity of electing good and true men for the Legislature, and somest and competed and no the Legislature, and somest and competed and no was could their wants be supplied except by electing men to all the offices pledged to economy and reform, and men whose promises were as good as their oaths. He referred to the management of the several county offices under the control of the Republicans for several fears to show that the party had been in earnest in its past promises, which he thought a sufficient guarantee of what it would do in the future. He was very kindly

it would do in the future. He was very kindly received, and his remarks elicited considerable applause.

Judge Stickney, candidate for the Legislature, followed in a short address, in which he pledged himself to the support of the Republican ticket under all circumstances.

A resolution was then adopted recommending the nomination of two members of the Legislature for the district, and, after the transaction of some further business, the Club adjourned.

THE ELEVENTH WARD

Republicans met at No. 321 West Indiana street last night. L. H. Bisbee, the Republican nominee for the Legislature, opened the meeting in a brief speech. He drew a sharp parallel between the two great parties of the country, and spoke sensibly and convincingly on the subject of the finances and the National-Bank system. He defended the National-Bank system. He defended the National-Bank system. He defended the National Banks at some length, showing the useful ness and advantages of that system. He illustrated the fiat-movey idea by saying that it was like a man who should buy a carticket for a street where there were no horse-cars. He would have his ticket, but he could not get a ride. His remarks were received with loud applause.

He was followed by Gen. O. L. Mann, who

He was followed by Gen. O. I. Mann, who, eulogized the candidates already nominated, and prophesied the complete success of the party at the coming election.

Mr. James Webb, candidate for Coroner, spoke briefly, and was followed by Thomas Fer-

party at the coming election.

Mr. James Webb, candidate for Coroner, spoke briefly, and was followed by Thomas Ferrier.

The meeting then adjourned. Meetings will be held in the same place every Friday evening. THE M'NALLY FACTION of the Greenback Executive Committee called a meeting in the club-room of the Sherman House last night for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Kern for Sheriff., Mr. McNally occupied the chair, and made a speech, in which he made a proposition that it be the sense of the meeting that Kern was the choice of the Convention held in the North Side Turner flail the other day. Sometoody called for the roll in the vote. There was no roll at hand, and McNally took it upon himself to decide as to who had a right to vote. Some of those present were dissatisfied with this proceeding, and the resolution was voted down. Then McNally got angry and withdrew, taking with him three others.—Charles Beatite, Jim Gleason, and "By-Dang" Evans, who, though not a member of the Committee, took an active part in the proceedings. After these parties had bolted, Mr. John Lyman was placed in the chair, and he, Mr. Dunn, and others, addressed the assembly. It was agreed to appoint a committee of five to call a meeting at Maskell Hall, on Desplaines street, at half-past 2 o'clock Sunday afternoom, for the purpose of getting an expression of the Greenbackers upon the Sheriff and other important subjects. It was also decided to call a meeting of the Committee at Burke's Hotel this evening. The meeting then adjourned.

THE DEMOGRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE met last evening at the Paimer House, John Forsythe presiding. There was a long discussion of the general situation, participated in by all the members, but the only business done was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, W. J. Hynes; Vice-President, N. B. Boyden; Secretary, Clayton E. Crafts, of Cicero; Treasurer, William Best; Sergeant at-Arms, L. J. Gilday.

After the result had been announced, the old Committee submitted its

FOR SHERIPP. To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Do the Republican managers in this county really desire to defeat Charley Kern and elect a man of their own party? If they do it is entirely within their me. If they nominate Arthur Dixon is are they can get 10,000 votes which is no nor floffman can control. But my ioumab can control. But my belie lows have sense enough to improve tunities. An IRISH DEMOCRAT of the Seventeenth Ward.

RELIGIOUS.

THE SYNOD OF MICHIGAN. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 3.—The Synon of Michi ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 3.—The Synod of Michigan meets in Adrian, at the Presbyterian Church, on the 7thinst. It is twenty-five years since the same body met at Adrian before. The Synod includes all the Presbyterian churches in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, embracing six Presbyteries, 138 ministers, 155 churches, and 15,588 memoers. In connection with the assemblage, a Home and Foreign Missionary Convention will be held. A full Synod consists of all the ministers and one Missionary Convention will be held. A full Synod consists of all the ministers and one elder from each church,—making a body of about 300. Over two-thirds of that number are expected, and will be suitably entertained by the Adrian Church. The programme for the sittings, which continue from Monday evening, Oct. 7, each day and evening, until Friday morning, Oct. 11, is as follows:

POREIGN MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

Monday, Oct. 7—Evening.

7:00—Address: "Africa for Christ," illustrated by a large missionary map of Africa. The Rev. A. Bushnell, D. D., Gaboon, W. A.

Tussday, Oct. 8—Morning.

9:00—Devotional.

9:30—Address: "How Shall We Awaken a Deeper Missionary Interest Among Our Presbyterian Churches?" The Rev. J. M. Richmond, Ypsilanti.

10:00—Discussion. "Hard Time and Experience."

sar.

11:00—Discussion: "The Foreign Mission Work Necessary to the Development and Growth of Our Western Churches," Opened by the Rev. V. L. Lockwood, D. D., Hillsdale.

4. Hieragon.

2:00—Devotional.

2:30—Address: "Our Saboath-achools the Hor of Missions." The Rev. T. Gordon, Three Rivers 3:00—Discussion: "The Rev. J. R. Satherland, Grand Haven.

4:00—Address: "Christlands and Missions." The Rev. J. R. Satherland, Grand Haven.

A:30-Address or discussion.

STNOD.

Enening.

7:00-Opening Sermon: The Rev. L. W. Chapman. West Bay City. Moderator.

8:30-The Ladies of the Church invite Members of the Synod and Missionary Delegates to attend a Social Gathering at Dean's Opera-House.

9:00-Devotional.

10:00-Report: Foreign Missions.

11:00-Report: Foreign Missions.

11:00-Report: Senevolence and Finance.

HOME MISSION CONVENTION.

Afternoon.

2:00—Devotional.
2:10—Report of Chairman. The Rev. G. D. Baker, D. D., Detroit.
2:30—Address: "The Duty and Opportunity of the Church Arising from Our Mixed Population."
S. M. Cutcheon, Esq.
3:00—Address: "Home Missions and Politics."
The Rev. James Lewis, Howell.
3:30—Address: "A Description of Our Field in Nottnern Michigan." The Rev. A. Marsh, Cadi-4:00-Address: "The Scope, Aim, and Methor City Missions." The Rev. A. E. Hastings, 1 troit.
4:30—Address: "What Home Missions Havi Done for Michigan." The Rev. F. G. Kendail, Grand Rapids. 7:00—Address: The Rev. Cyrns Dickson, D. D. New York.

9:00-Devotional.
10:00-Report: "Education." The Rev. J.
11:00-Report: "Church-Erection." The Rev.

L. W. Chapman.

2:00—Report: "Publication."
3:00—Report: "Saboath-schools."
4:00—Report: "Saboath-schools."
Accuming.
7:00—Special sermon: To be followed by a discussion: "The Relation of Baptized Children to the Church." The Rev. P. T. Brown, D. D., Ann Arbor. nn Arbor.

Priday. Oct. 11—Morning.

9:00—Devotional.
10:00—Report: "Ministerial Relief."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Oct. 4.—This mo the Conference was called by Bishop Foster, to which he delivered a very eloquent and inter-esting speech. The Committee trying the case of C. N. Stowers reported that, while they considered that Mr. Stowers was not guilty of immoral conduct, yet his character was such that the Committee would recommend that he would withdraw from the ministry. The report was adopted by the Conference. Dr.
Snowden, of the Lutheran Church, Mr. Irish,
of the West Wisconsin Conference,
and Mr.
Christian Association, were introduced
to to a Conference. The Committee on Conference Claiming ence Claimants reported very much success. Mr. Bolton and P. W. Peterson were allowed a leave of absence on account of sickness. Mrs. S. J. Steele, of Appleton and Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, of Chicago, addressed this afternoon a very large suddence on the anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Dr. Steele, S. N. Griffeth, and F. Clithers spoke this graning on adventional interests.

evening on educational interests.

RECOVERED \$445,582. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4.—The suit of the Bank of Commerce, New York, against the Bank of the State of Missouri to recover \$400,000, which has been before the United States Circuit Court several days, was decided this morning by Judge Dillon instructing the jury to find for plaintiff in the sum of \$445,582. The defense set up fraud in the transaction; also that the original loan was made in viciation of the National Bank law, which the Court decided was not established, and instructed the jury as above. The original loan by the Bank of Commerce was \$1,000,000, \$600.000 of which was returned, leaving a balance of \$400,000 due when the State Bank suspended. This sum it is said will nearly cover the assets of the State Bank, and leave the depositors out

ELEVEN DAYS WITHOUT FOOD. New York, Oct. 4.—The hatches on the steamer City of Chester, that came into port today, were opened this evening to allow the un-loading of the freight. When the men descended into the hold they were amazed at finding a man lying on a pile of freight boxes in a famished condition. He had been there the entire voyage across the He had been there the entire voyage across the sea, the hold having been undisturbed all that time. He was broughs to the deck, and restoratives and food administered. He said his name was James Donnelly, from Scotland, 23 years of agre. He secreted himself in the hold with purpose of coming to this country, having no money. Eleven days the trip lasted, and Donnelly starved in the darkness. He had no food, and driven to desperation by thirst, drank his own urine. He was sent to the hospital.

A HEBREW SENSATION. New York, Oct. 4.—Jewish circles, reformed and orthodox, have been thrown into a state of the greatest excitement by the marriage yester-day afternoon of the daughter of Dr. Samuel Adier, the Rabbi Emeritus of Temple Emanuel. The marriage ceremony was performed by the distinguished Dr. Adler himself. This being the period of the ten penitential days. Rabbi Gottheil and the officers of the Temple Emanuel refused to give countenance to the wedding by attending.

FROM ACUTE TO CHRONIC
is an easy stage in cases of dyspepsia. A slight
attack of indigestion, especially when there is a
predisposition to digestive weakness of the stomach, must speedily culminate in the more obstimate form of the disease. It is well, therefore, to
adopt preventive measures early. Although
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters overcomes, if persisted in, cases of dyspepsia of long standing, it
is obviously the part of wisdom to use it ere the
malady assumes a chronic phase. This is particularly true, becames, as dyspepsia advances, it engenders other bodily evils, such as disorder of the
liver, constipation or undue looseness of the
bowels, nervous disorders, hypochendria, sleeplessness. These maladies are ooth prevented and
remedied by the Bitters, but how much better to
check them in their outset with the great alterative, than to wait until they established a firmer
foothold in the system. Surely the advisability of
this must be apparent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A GREAT SACRIFICE - TWO EXTENSION-TOP phaetons, good make, nearly new will be sold at hair price to pay storage and charges; top delivery and express wagons, horses to let by the day or week, money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Yome and see the largest assortment in Chicago, and be convinced that you can buy cheaper than in any other place in the city. 251 State-st. on Saturdays:
J. & R. SiMMs. Recitablers and Stationers, 1
S. M. Walder, Newscalers and Stationers, 1
S. M. Walder, Newscaler, Stationers, 1
S. M. Walder, Newscaler, Stationer, etc., R.
West Madison-st., near West way.
ROBKET TREUMSTON, West-Side News Depot,
Blue Island-av., corner of Halman-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Sweler, Newscalers, and Page
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTAT OR SALE-12-ROOM HOUSE, AND LOY, FI FOR SALK-LOTS ON CHICAGO-AV., HUR and Superior ats, between Wood and Lincoln: he sold cheap for cash: no exchange wanted. SAM M. BOOTH, 9 Ashland Block. OR SALE-OFFER WANTED FOR 98 FERT ON Aberdeen by 143 feet on Van Buren-st., cast and onth front; will be sold very low if large cash paynent is made; or will sell part; no exchange. SAMUKL 6. BOOTH, 9 Ashland Block. OR SALE—85,000 WILL PURCHASE RLEGANT marble front house, 851 West Adams-st., parlor, ning-room, and kitchen on first floor; all modern aprovements. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE LARGE ELE-gant house and lot; also 100 lots at depot near Nor-nal School, Englewood, 180 lots at Clyde Depot, on C., B, & Q. Railroad, two so lots at Clyde Depoi, on the lake. It is west of city. O acres in Hvde Park, near the lake. I fine, deep lots on lake shore near Forty-fifth-s all this is very low to capitalists for investment. Offers solicited from owners of good farms, or city ocks, or builders. D. W. & R. L. STORIRS, 94 Washington-st., Chicago. Washington at.

FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT
one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property
in market, and shown free; aburset free: railroad
fare, 10 cents. IRA BHOWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGED FARMS IN IOWA CAN frequently be bought very low, and the mortgage add or narily paid; there are line farms, with good titles, all reasy for parties to go on and farm without the delay of breaking, building, etc. Address CIN-CINNATUS, Lincoln, Neb. TO RENT_HOUSES.

TO RENT-NO. 184 VINCENNES-AV.-ELEGANT
al moders improvements; \$30 per month, J. C. McCORD & CO., 116 Monroe-st. To RENT-929 MONROE-ST. AND 393 WARREN av. -2-3 tory stone swell-front houses. 4 room deep, laundry, cellar, and billiard-room in basement most complete and convenient houses in the city; g and see them. FOTWIN & GORBY, 92 Washington-st

North Side. TO RENT-\$45 PKR MONTH-ELEGANT 13-ROOM house 430 North LaSalle-st.; all modern improvements. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, 132 South Wa

TO RENT_ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—\$2 PER WEEK—WELL LIGHTED, NICEly furnished rooms to gentiemen only. Exposition
visitors taken at moderate rates. 373 state-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ALCOVE ROOM FOR LIGHT
housekeeping: terms moderate to responsible
parties. Apply at No. 18 Sixteenth-st. West Side. TO RENT-87 PER MONTH-6 LARGE ROOMS, 1147 West Taylor-st. 85 per monta-4 large rooms 453 Western-av. Inquire u 385 Western-av. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO HENT—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER STORE, 20X I so feet, in Ottawa, Ill., for the last ten years occupied as a drug store; building, a 3-s.ory brick, plateglass front, water, gas, good cellar, also lodging room in accond story, separately or the connection with the above, the adjoining store, of same size and style; can be connected by two arched doors or passageways.

This is one of the best localities in Ottawa for a first-class drug store, or other mercantile business.

Address DR. J. O. HARRIS, real estate broker, Ottawa. TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT NO. II
Adams-st., east of Clark; will rent separately i
desired. MEAD & COE, 149 Lacalie-st.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, on Wabash-av., north of Twenty second-st. Hent not to exceed \$12 per month each. I ge, tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Sides

South Sides

16 ELDEIDGE-COURT-HAVING CHANGED hands and been newly refurnished, can accommotate boarders, with rooms furnished or unfurnished:

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with room, 64 to 86 per week, with use o plane and both; day-board, \$3.50. Encipt.

Enclish House, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Best single rooms and board \$5 to \$7 a week: franslens \$1 to \$1.50 day; restaurant tickets (21 menis) \$4.

Windsor House, 178 STATE-ST. OPPOSITE
Palmer House—Room and board, \$5 to \$7 per week. Day board, 24 per week. Transient, \$1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED. oom and small room, for man and, with price, B 04. Tribune office. DOARD-BY A LADY WHO DESIRES A QUIET home; East Side preferred. Address, with full particulars, B 4, Tribune office. EUSINESS CHANCES.

A DOCTOR, BECAUSE OF FAILING HEAUTH.
A has concluded to sellins practice of \$4.00 per year
in a city within 75 miles of Chicago. The best opportunity for a good physician and surgeon in the Northwest, Will introduce his successor for a fair remuneration. Address Bos. Tribune office.

POR. SALE—VALUABLE DRUG-STORE AT A
birgain; must be sold, as expect to leave the city.
Address B.T. Tribune office.

POR SALE—A GOOD BOOT AND SHOE STORE ON
Northwestern Road, 9 miles from Chicago; will sell
cheap. FRANK HOFFMASTER, Jefferson, Ill.

DOR SALE—GOOD THERE-CAN MILE, ROUTTE. FOR SALE-GOOD THESE CAN MILK ROUTE POR SALE-A GROCERY IN ONE OF THE HEST locations on the West Side, doing a good insides, and dau be largely increased; stock all new. Will give good reasons for soliting will hell cheap. B 5, Tribune. I AM SELLING SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HANI business and family buggies at cost; call and settlem. 731 State-st. E. C. HAYDE. STOCK OF MILLINERY AND NOTIONS IN A railroad town, population 2,000: established a years; good reasons for selling. Audress B 78. Tribune office. office.

WANTED-SALESMEN-A CHANCE FOR ENERgetic A. F. and A. Masons to make \$85 a month and upones. Room 6, 150 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. DEDBUGS, ROACHES, AND MOTHS EXTERMIN-nated by contract (warranted); exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 189 East Washing-ton-st. sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st.

I ADIES FORMS FULLY DEVELOPED IN FROM In four to six weeks by using Mune. Rouville's "Amplificateur" or "Bust Developer." This is a genuine article, free from anything injurious, and has never been known to fail. Mmc. Rouville's Cosmetic hist Remover, hair Johious, etc., are unexcelled. Call on or address Miss. 35.RANKD, Agent, 118 North Clarkst. (upone hight).

NOTICE—THE ADVELTISKE DESIRES COMMUnication with owner of property on North Side cast of Clarkst., willing to build a moderate residence to suit, for which advertiser will take a three or five years lease, paying a fast interest on investment; location near St. James Church preferred. B 100, Tribuse.

WANTED—TO BUY SOME FIRST CLASS SEC. Ond-hand bar and bar Butures. Call at J. M. BEUNSWICK & BALKE CO. S office 10 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BOARD OF TRADE WANTED-TO PURCHASE A BOARD OF TRADE membership; state price. Address B 87, Tribune. WANTED-AT ONCE, ONE LARGE STIERT MAP of Chicago; also one City Directory for 1878 and 1879. Address B 2, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A SELECT STOCK OF NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, NEW SQUARE PIANOS, NEW ORGANS, to rent, or for sale on installments, at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-ets.

TOR SALE—CHEAP—SPLENDID NEW PIANO: amail monthly payments taken; also very fine organ at a bargala. Inquire at 148 lilinois-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.

These renowned pianos, recommended and used by the greatest artists in the old and new world, pronounced by musical critics everywhere as the highest achievement in the art of pianoforte making, can be found only at the warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sta.

TYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONIOU-STS. Corner State and Adams-state

YON & HEALY, STAFF AND MONICOE-STS.

Are Western agents for the Fischer upright plano
the best moderate priced plano manufactured. Cal
and examine them before buying any other.

LOST-SEPT. 18-TWO BOYS, NAMES PAUL Straguse and Pasquar Media, one 14 years old, the other 13: one red heir, the other btack and freckled. Twenty-five doilars reward for finder and expenses paid. Dark complected boy wears a cap, the other a hait; both boot-blacks. WILLIAM STRAGUSE, 69 Bunker-st. Bunker-st.

500 BEWARD-LOST-BETWEEN COMNER WA500 bash-av. and ladies' entrance of Palmer House;
a indy's cluster diamond breastpin and one small diamond cross attached. The above reward will be paid
on delivery of these articles at the Palmer House office.

STORAGE. CURNITURE, CARRI AGES, MERCHANDISE STOR ed: advancesmade, 10 fe year; money loaned locus ales on good se curity without removal, 160 W. Monfoe. SEWING MACRINES. OT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEKLER of Wilson, and other machines below half price, an arranted. Loss office, 125 Clark st., Room 2. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

consin and Minnesota; highest wages as J. H. SPERBECK's, 21 West Hands WANTED-SOO BAILEDAD LAB Southern lows: wares \$1.25 per de work last through the winter; 2) sav-ma hands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 26 South

be made seiling to grocers, d. B. B. MANDERSON & CO., P WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN SERKING & Ployment to know that they can make from \$10 Stoper week selling Freedley's "Counted Scuke Business"; price \$1.50. Just sulted to the simes a for agents sake. Call or write for creak 5... J WANTED-TRAVELING SALESMAN FC cultural implements; must have experiability. Address, riving full history, qualitation of the control of the cultural implements. W. 4. Tribune office. and references. W 45, Tribune office.

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water used; copies instantaneous;
55 to 510 per day; exclusive territory quain make frys
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WANTED—FOUR GOOD BUSINESS MEN. FROD
30 to 40 years of age, of culture, energy, self-enliances, and good address, who have the ability to man
age a part of age of the property of the part WANTED-TRAVELING SALESMEN, SELLING other goods, to sell our new line of revolvers, first-class, low-oriect, quick-esting; large commission. New York Pistol Manufacturing Company, 36 Clarkst., Chicago. MANTED-RESIDENT AGENTS TO REPRES

a first-class Eastern variable house; the
agency would be given to a reliable business man;
sequalisted with the business preferred. Address,
har references, stating experience, etc., VARN
Newark, N. J. Newark, N. J.

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out children to go out ten mins, who can cum
well recommended. RA BIROWN, 142 LaSalie-si. well recommended. IRA BIGWWN, IN EVERY STAT.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN IN EVERY STAT.

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work; one accustomed to children pr
Good recommendation required. 135 Twente
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can be taken in four parts to clean. Call or
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man of good address, with it years' experient traveler or micenian in the ten trade; security address C 48, Tribune office. STUATION WANTED-BY A THOR Competent young man as bookkeeper, slipping cierk, or a clerkship of any kind. ences. Address Bb, Tribune office.

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The Tribune.

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lated street, between Masison and Monrentertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Exposition. Lake shere, foot of Adams street. White Stocking Park, Game between the Milwankee and Chicago Clubs

SOCIETY MEETINGS CLEVELAND LODGE, NO. 211, A. F. & A. Nembers are notified to be at the half on Saturday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'Gock p. m., to attend the funeral of our lat Brother John Magee. Carriages to residence, theat to Graceland. Dark clothing should be word. Visit ing brethren fraternally in rised. MALJOLM McDONALD, W. M. 6. K. REED, Secretal J.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 993.

The illness of Senator Thurman has a sumed a type of bilious fever so severe as to asfon anxiety regarding his prospects of

Another atrocious murder is chronicled i our local reports this morning. A policeman wagon loaded with stolen goods, and it is distressing to add that while the property was captured the murderer made his escape.

The negro population of Santa Cruz, one of the Danish West India Islands, is in a state of insurrection. The Town of Fred erickstadt has been captured and entirely destroyed by the insurgents, who are be-lieved to have murdered all white people in riminately who have fallen into their Two United States war vessels, besides others belonging to the French and English West India squadrons, have been ordered to the scene of the massacre.

has suggested to Memphis the necessity of establishing a strict quarantine against both entizens and strangers as a means of cutting short the supply of material for the fever to work upon. Persons who have passed the period of their absence in the cooler latitudes of Northern cities are doubly liable to attack upon returning to the plague region, and it seems likely that a system of compulsory banishment will be necessary at Memphis and other cities where the fever still rages.

An aggravating hitch in the warfar An aggravating hitch in the warfare against the stench nuisance has been caused by a decision by Judge Rooms to the effect that the order for abatement should have been entered at the time of conviction. Fresh indictment and conviction must now be had before the order can be enforced. All the necessitates delay, but there is no reason why the stink-makers in the southtern part of the city should not soon be d either to turn out a better smell or shut up shop. No time should be lost in putting the matter in this shape.

The Albanians, although not in open rebell-tion against the Porte, have yet a way of exsing their detestation of the Turkish ernment, But a short time since Mr. Government. But a short time since Mr-memory ALI, one of the most promi-nent of the Turkish envoys in that province, was roasted to death with his escort of twenty soldiers. Intelligence is now received of a massacre on a much larger scale, wherein SAID GYTDEN Pasha, with 156 officers and men under his command, were set upon and killed by the excited populace of Podgoritza, because of the announcement that orders had been received to surrender the place to Montenegro.

The Secret-Service detectives engaged in ringing to justice the gang of Kentucky iterfeiters recently captured wen ences trying to the patience and endurance even of a detective. During the progress of their secret work a robbery was committed and they were arrested and put in jail on suspicion, but subsequently discharged. This affair, however, involved them in another dilemma; they were again arrested and indicted in consequence of the discovery of a supply of counterfeit money among their effects. To have explained would have revealed the object of their mission and prevented its accomplishment; so they again gave bail and continued their work until the real counterfeiters had been continued often re bail and continued their work until the all counterfeiters had been captured, after hich they were of course able to explain atters and go on their way rejoicing.

The hostile demonstration by the rene-ade Cheyonnes in Western Nebraska has arnished the troops in that region with denty of occupation. After leaving their esservation at Fort Repo the Indians crossed the Kaness Pacific Railroad on Sunday inst, and made their way northward, stilling all the whites they encountered, and tealing horses wherever they could find them. Yesterday afternoon they had reached and crossed the Union Pacific at Alkali, we miles cost of Ogaliala, and were hurrying on with their plunder, evidently making

rival in advance of the troops now in ursuit would greatly increase the gravity to situation. There is, however, a grati prospect that the erring red b will be intercepted and captured, and a fine opening presented for some hanging by

The second and closing day of the Cook County Democratic Convention was productive of no results that are likely to allay the dissatisfaction of the Irish Democrats at the manner in which McDonald, their candidate, was defeated by KERN for the nomination for Sheriff. The failure of the effort to induce McDonalD to restore harmony and aid in securing a victory for the party by accepting the nomination for Coroner proves how deeply incensed his supporters are at what they consider a defeat brought about by dishonesty and the use of money to cor-rupt delegates. They will hardly be ap-peased by the nomination of two Irish-men for County Commissioners, and it is very doubtful whether they will give to the ticket as constituted a hearty support. Neither MULLOY nor CLEARY is in any sense a representative Irishman; to call them such would be a libel on the intelligence and good citizenship of the Irish-Americans of Chicago. The record of both in the County Board is as bad as it could well be. They have uniformly voted and acted with the corrupt Ring that has virtually bankrupted the county finances by its legislation in the interest of Ring contractors, and their renomination is an additional evidence to the taxpayers that honesty and reform in the County Board are not to be looked for at the hands of the Democratic party. They ought to be beaten if the Republicans exercise care in nominating honest men as their oppo nents, and they will be beaten if the taxpayers keep in view the fact that the only way o break up the County Ring is to prevent the re-election of its present member

THE NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

The change in the foreign trade of the United States is assuming the character of a revolution, because, while that change cannot be expected to grow with the increasing power that has marked it during the last three years and now continue, it is pretty certain that the new relation as to production and importation will become more or les permanent. From the condition of a perpetual borrower, with ever-increasing debtedness, with being a heavy purchaser on credit, with the disadvantages of trading under such circumstances, we have become a producer of such magnitude that our sales of surplus products have recalled the evidences of our tudebteduess of former years, is filling the land with coin in such abundance as has never before been witnessed, and has al-ready alarmed the financiers of Eu-rope, lest the plethora of gold in America may be attended with a famine of the metal in Europe. During the twelve months ending Aug. 31, 1878, the value of the American exports in excess of the imports was \$289,629,154. While the great bulk of our exports was of the products of the field, there is a steady increase in the quantity and aggregate value of manufactured articles. The trade of the country, therefore, is expanding not only in the sale of raw materials but in that of finished productions, and really there is no reason why we may not extend the latter traffic as well as the former. The same reasons which limit the production or lead to the increase in production of one line operate largely in the case of the other. The governing principle in both cases is the cost of produc When the time shall come that it will cost more to produce breadstuffs in the United States than can be obtained for them or a national point of view, m other markets, then their sale and their an event as this is to be deprecated. A production must be reduced. There are but party always courts defeat by dropping an by the producer. He must as a general rule sell for what he can get for them. This being true, therefore, he that can produce at the least cost can also produce the largest

quantity, and can enjoy the largest return

for his labor.

It is therefore a clear mistake to suppose

that a return to high prices is conducive to

general prosperity. Anything that adds to the cost of production of necessity limits consumption, and this reacts on the producer. The effect of an increase in the cost of production is illustrated by the effects of reduction of the cost of production. In the latter case consumption increases, call-ing for greater production, and the greater production the greater the profit of the pro-ducer. There is greater profit in producing 1,000 bales of cotton at a profit of \$25 a bale than there is in producing 200 bales at \$75 a bale. It is estimated, and assumed as fact, that a difference equal to one-half a cent per square yard in the cost of producing cotton cloth will enable the country having that advantage to control the sale of cotton cloths in the markets of the world. Small things are of importance in trade. Frac-tions of a cent in items of the cost of production assume an immense magnitude when aggregated in the total cost of supplying mankind. That country must govern in trade which can produce what the world needs at the least cost. There is always about the same aggregate means to purchase distributed among mankind. When any one article of general use becomes too costly, mankind seeks a substitute, and so, when mankind, accustomed to get so many yards or so many pounds for a certain sum of money, can get one-fourth, one-sixth, or even one-tenth more yards or more pounds for the same money, they will purchase of the man who makes the best offer. But when the case is reversed and the price advanced they will reduce the quantity purchased or find some other thing as a substitute. So thoroughly has the trade of mankind been systematized that profits now are made up of large sales at minute advances on the cost of production. The greater the quantities produced the less the verage cost of production and the less the rice at which the product may be sold at a profit. The surplus products of the farms are sold abroad; they largely represent the profits of the total production. The less produced the greater the average cost of production and the less the profit,—the world and not the producer fixing the price.

and not the producer fixing the price.

The prosperity of the country, its immense annual accretions of wealth, its steady advance in production, and widely extended markets, are the result of a cheapening of the cost of production. The time for high rates of interest on money has passed away. For fifteen years borrowing and lending money has been a game of chance,—the lender and the borrower taking the chances as to the value of the money when the loan would be due. In such a business the borrower has had to pay a rate of interest one.

depreciated paper money, money would not now command over 6 per cent. Coin con-tracts can now be negotiated at that rate, and if there be any danger of flat money no money will hereafter be loaned except on

A return to high prices will of necessity stop the present rapidly increasing trade, which brings to us an addition annually of fifty or sixty millions to our sales of surplus products. We cannot sell at a profit if it costs more to produce than we can get. Unable to sell, we must stop producing. The mines, the factories, the fron-m The mines, the factories, the iron-mills and furnaces, the workshops, and all industrial employments, must contract, reduce, and limit production; they must only produce what they can sell, and only employ labor as they want it. Instead of producing the largest quantities, and making profits from small advances on a large number of sales, giving employment to the greatest number of persons, they must endeavor to employ the least labor and produce the least quan tity for sale, and generally bring all things as near a condition of famine as possible.

The United States have at last emerge from the darkness and desolation of civil war, of internal strife, of political discord. of commercial disturbance, and figancial dis aster. It has taken almost a generation to guide the country through all its difficulties To-day the country has more money, count-ing the "dollars." both by number and value, than ever before; it has at last the same kind of money for the rich and for the poor the employer and the employed, the work man and the bondholder; there is no privileged class in money matters; no chartered monopolies to increase or reduce the amount of money at will; the mints are turning out from five to eight millions of gold and silver coin monthly; and every steamer bears to our shores remittances from other lands to purchase the products of our labor. Those of the nations of Europe who are not struggling with the plague of paper money are threatened with a transfer of their trade to our shores, and are laboring to check the flow hither of their wealth to purchase of us the things needed by their people; and day by day, month by month, there are added to the general wealth such stores as have never been drawn hither before. Shall we arrest this prosperity? Shall we intervene and put a stop to this tide of prosperity now setting on our shores? Shall we do this under the miserable delusion that we can better things by throwing away trade, commerce, wealth, industry, produc

labor, and print fiat money? A CHARACTERISTIC CAUCUS ERROR. One of the most serious defects of our political system is illustrated by the refusa of the Republican Convention of the Fifth Massachusetts District to renominate Gen. Banks for Congress. He was defeated by the close vote of 51 against him to 50 for him, and the man preferred over him is said to have had but little experience in publiaffairs, and to stand a small chance of carrying the district. Gen. Banks, on the contrary, has served in Congress long and creditably; his integrity has never been im-peached, and his influence has almost always been conservative and beneficial; he wa once Speaker of the House, and is thoroughly versed in the routine of public business which is so essential to efficient service Notwithstanding all this, a party caucus refused him an opportunity for re-election, and probably for no better reason than that the gentleman who has been nominated is ambitious to go to Congress, and has oulled the wires to control the Convention. Whether regarded from a partisan old and faithful servant who has repeatedly been successful in carrying his district; the astion always loses by the enforced retirement of men who have become proficient through experience and whose integrity has been thoroughly tested. The personal injustice of such a case is obvious. There is little opportunity for gaining a competency in honestly serving the public in any position. The member of Congress draws a salary that is just about enough to support a family and maintain appearances in keepingwith his position. The man who devote many years of his life to Congressional services loses his capacity for private bosiness, or falls behind in his profession, and he is scarcely ever prepared to go out in the world and earn such a livelihood as he has een accustomed to enjoy. Public life has little attraction for able men so long as good service is likely to be rewarded at any time by a defeat in caucus; and the able and self-respecting men are not usually of the kind who are willing to do the dirty work

which is so often necessary to procure a

The English system, adopted also by the

French, affords a better protection than ours against a caucus-defeat such as Gen. Banks has just suffered. The candidature for Pariament is not restricted in England or France to the district in which the candidate may happen to live. In the case of a man like Gen. BANKS, if defeated in one district, the candidate would be invited to stand in some other district. When a man has attained high position in Parliament or the eadership of a party,-such a position, for stance, as GLADSTONE occupies,—it is usual to run him in several districts in order t make sure of his election; if chosen in more than one district, the successful candidate then selects the constituency he wishes to represent. By this means each party may always keep its best men in Parliament, and an efficient member may count upon retaining a seat as long as he desires it. But the rule of public service in England is just the reverse of that which obtains in this country, whether in or out of Parliament. The people take a more practical and business-like view of the functions of Government; they keep good men in office for the same reason that employers retain capab and well-behaved clerks or servants,cause it is in the interest of employers to d so. In fact, provisions are made by means of promotions and pensions to encourage good and able men to remain in publi service who might do better for themselves in private business. With us, every office, high and low, is regarded as a prize to be grabbed for and intrigued for at every recurring election. Long and faithful service seems to be rather a disadvantage than an advantage when election time comes around, because the general disposition of our people is to think that the officeholder has had enough of the public pabulum, and that he ought to give way some new man. So long as this disposit

offices, party organization would be stronger early leadership more capable, and party service infinitely more useful than now. nomination in one district in Massachusetts, on account of some personal disagreement or to gratify the personal ambition of a new man, may result in the loss of the district to the Republican party, and possibly the loss of what might otherwise be a Republican majority in the National House of Representatives. Any system is necessarily defective under which the supremacy of a great national party, may be put in iconardy great national party may be put in jeopardy at the mere whim of some local faction; and ingratitude, though said to be character. istic of Republics, is short-sighted and injudicious, as well as mean-spirited, when it governs party caucuses.

THE COLORADO ELECTION. The result of the Colorado elect that the returns are all in or nearly in, is not only full of encouragement but is very sig-nificant. The Republicans have carried their State officers, the Legislature, and their Congressman, by an average majority o 3,000 in the State over a full Democratic and Greenback ticket, being a gain of over 2,000 upon the vote of 1876, which may fairly be considered a remarkable increase of Repub-lican strength in so small a total vote. The successful candidates are G. W. PITKIN, Governor : H. A. W. TAROR. Lieutenant-Goveror; N. H. MELDRUM, Secretary of State; N. C. CULVEB, Auditor; E. K. STIMSON, Treasurer; C. W. WRIGHT, Attorney-General; and J. C. SHATTUCK, Superintendent of Public Instruc-tion. The last Legislature was Republican in the House by 31 to 18 and in the Senate by 19 to 7, thus making the Republican ma-jority 25 on joint ballot. As the Legislature will now be Republican in the proportion of four to one, the election of a Republican United States Senator, vice JEROME B. CHAF-FEE, whose term expires March 4, 1879, is

The most satisfactory feature of this result is the election of Judge Belford to Congress over Pattenson, Democrat, and CHILDS, Greenbacker. Judge Belford carries nearly every county in the State, and has more than doubled the vote he received n 1876, when he ran for both the short and he long term. By the help of the inamous partisan majority in the House, Par-TERSON, his then competitor, was enabled to take advantage of a miserable quibble and seat himself in the House, although he had been defeated by 1,100 majority. The people of Colorado have now expressed their opinion of that infamous outrage in no unpertain manner. They have rebuked the emocratic branch of Congress and at the ame time the man who stole Judge BEL-ORD's seat in a way that both will be like-

y to remember for a long time to come.

The Colorado election was also an ove helming set-back to the Fiat folly. The issue in this election was fairly made be-tween honest hard money and an irredeemable currency. The Republican platform demanded "honest intional money, sufficient for all the legitimate needs of the country, with gold, silver, and paper equal in valu The Democratic platform called for an inflation of the currency, the repeal of the Reumption act, and the substitution of green. backs for National Bank notes, and the Greenback platform was to such an extent a photograph of the Democratic that one plat-orm might have answered for both. Both were slaughtered, and honest money triumphed. The defeat of the Democracy was a crushing rebuke for an act of infamy by which the majority of the people of Colorado were left nrepresented in the Forty-fifth Congress. The defeat of the flat lunaties shows that the leaders supposed after the Maine election, nd there is no such thing as a con growth of this absurd delusiou. It is in all espects a cheering result, and it should have reassuring influence upon the Republican of Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio, and inspir them with a fresh determination to over throw the Democratic-Greenback alliance next Tuesday.

GOOD SENSE IN NEBRASKA. That it is the special mission of the Roublican party to combat the flat-mone aze, and that the Republican party intend to be true to their mission, may be conclud ed from the action taken by the Nebrask Republicans. It has been contended tha the new currency craze has made as muc eadway in that State as in any other section the country. The Democratic party yielded readily, and we presume willingly, t the indications that the flat doctrine would be popular enough to sweep the State, and there was a fusion between the Nationals and Democrats, which was equivalent there, as in Massachusetts and Iowa, to the surrender of the old party to the new party. This con lition of things, unless the hold of the flat craze on the people of Nebraska has been exaggerated, was certainly a temptation o the Republican managers to give way before the popular delusion and pander to the craze. Instead of doing this, the Republic m State Convention has made a bold de tion in favor of honest money and commo sense money, and has expressed itself in terms that would do credit to an older com munity. We have seen no party platform that more intelligently sets forth the real status of the issue than do the following

resolutions :
Sixth—We hall the anspicious signs of revivie Sixth—We hall the anspicious signs of reviving trade and industry, and congratulate the peopinion this practical evidence that the depression which grew out of the financial disorders force upon us by the Rebellion is giving place to returning confidence and permanent prosperity, which can rest alone on a fixed money standard settled values, and full security and certainty for the future.

Secuntle—The greenback shall not be dishonored or depreciated shall be made a good as house

Second—The greenback shall not be dishonore or depreciated, shall be made as good as hone coin; the laborer's dollar shall mean a real dollar the uncertainty of its value which robs toil an paralyzes trade shall cease, and our carrency shall be best currency, because, whether paper coin, it shall be equivalent, convertible, secure and steady.

Eleventh-We invite all good citizens, of whi Elementa—We invite all good citizens, of whatwer previous political ties, to unite with the Republican party, the only effectual bulwark against
adication are pudiation and disgrace; the only oranization capable of preserving the national
onor. This great exigency appeals to all Repuoicans to rise to its high obligation and join heart
und hand for triumph of the principles upon which
he security and welfare of the Republic depend.

The whole story is told in this brief space It was not currency expansion alone, and certainly not currency contraction, which brought on the hard times; they were the natural and inevitable result of the destruction wealth incident to war, and the dissipa of wealth incident to the extravagance and speculation that wars generate. times" is simply the name given to the period of recovery from previous excesses. This period has nearly expired; there are everywhere notable signs of improvement. conditions of our foreign trade are ally favorable to the revival of pros rower has had to pay a rate of interest onethird or one-half greater than he would have
had to pay had there been no uncertainty as
to the money of the future. Under the
restoration of the currency to substantially

some new man. So long as this disposition
prevails (and rotation in office is a part of
the specially ravorable to the retval of pay
perity. Our national credit has been constantly growing stronger, and the people
have been no uncertainty as
sure to suffer by reason of frequent and injudicions changes. If the political parties of
their own Government bonds. The bankrestoration of the currency to substantially

basis conforming to the real value of property. There has been a steady growth of confidence, and the currency has reached a point where there will be no more reached a point where there will be no more vacillation of consequence unless its status be changed by a repeal of the Resumption act and by new issues of irredeemable scrip. The prospect ahead is that of a material and substantial expansion of the currency by bringing gold and silver coin into active cir-National Bank notes, just as soon as resump-tion shall be announced under the law. The advocates of the "Ohio idee" are fighting against this natural and healthful expansion of the currency. They want coin kept out of circulation and the currency circulation practically contracted at the same time, since its purchasing power will shrink from the moment it shall be announced that resump-tioh has been indefinitely postponed. The Nebraska Republicans have the good sense to understand all this. They know, too, that it is to the interest of an agricultural community, and of every other community where men labor for a product of any kind, that a dollar shall always be the thing it purports to be, not 90 cents to-morrow, and 80 cents next week, and the Lord knows what in a few months. They know that profits on sales or wages paid for labor can have no determined and reliable value unless paid in a currency which, "whether paper or coin, shall be equivalent, convertible, secure, and steady." They were wise, also, in inviting all good citizens of their State to join them without regard to previous political entanglements in this effort to rescue the people from a delusion that will prove disastrous if further encouraged; and all good citizens inside and outside of Nebraska with sufficient intelligence to comprehend the situation should begin to understand that it is only through the agency of the Republican party that this delusion can be dissipated and

AN UNSAVORY WITNESS. complicated and puzzling as the BEECHER-TILTON scandal. It will be remembered that on the 27th ult. one Mrs. LILIAN STODDART, claiming to be the widow of Dr. CHARLES A. STODDART, a clairvoyant physician, took the stand. She testified that she Commodore VANDERBILT at a Spiritual meeting in Boston, and afterwards had interviews with him in the office of the Doctor. Subsequently, according to her testimony, WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT entered into a conspiracy with herself and hus-band by which, in consideration of a certain sum of money, Dr. STODDART was to make the Commodore believe that he was in communication with his dead wife, who would demand of him that he make a will in favor of WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, and to impres upon him that all the rest of his children hated him. She testified further that WILL IAM paid her husband the money, and that they had a seance with the Commo attendance at which the purported spirit of his wife appeared and urged him to mak his will in favor of WILLIAM, as he was the only one of his children competent to manage his business and the only one who loved him. According to the witness, the Com-modore was very much excited, and declared "WILLIAM shall have all," and subsequently notified Mr. and Mrs. STODDART that he should make the will as directed by the spirit.

defeated.

Upon the cross-examination, the woman STODDART appeared to decided disadvantage, not only developing a very peculiar personal record, but so contradicting herself on material points that the counsel for the defense moved that the Court should commit the witness at the close of the examination to greenback craze is not as deep-seated as its | await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of perjury. So far as the personal Mrs. Stoddart to have been an adventures of bad repute who had lived at various place under various names, and whenever she changed lodgings usually changed husbands, and had been so careless in the choice of temporary husbands that some of them had been rascals of high degree, among them one ED HALL, a forger, and one BENNING, who had been a State Prison convict. She had been a clairvoyant, a Spiritualist, a seamstress, a boarding-house keeper, a wife, a widow, everything by turns and nothing long. The dramatic surprise of the crossexamination was the appearance of another Mrs. Stoppart in the court-room whom she acknowledged to be the legitimate wife of the Doctor. As there cannot be two women entitled to the Doctor's name at the same time, and as the clairvoyant Stoppage acknowledges the other to have been the

Doctor's wife, the inference that she boons is of course inevitable. Whatever result the case may take, or whatever decision the Court may render upon the perjury motion, the great public outside the court-room can hardly come to any other conclusion than that the evidence of this many-aliased woman of the world is not trustworthy. The counsel for the defense riddled her testimony. Adventuresses, as a rule, are sharp and cunning, but it is not every one who can undergo searching cross-examination at the hands of experienced lawyers and come out of the ordeal anscathed. The manner and bearing of the witness in question betrayed a desire to imitate Mrs. JENKS, but, as she had not a tithe of Mrs. JENES' ability, it was a wretched failure, -so wretched that it now looks as if the contestants had given away their

case. Judge L. F. FRISHY, of West Bend, Washing ton County, whom the Republicans of the First Wisconsin District have nominated for Concircles of our neighboring State. He was the Republican candidate for Attorney-General in 1873, and, although residing in a county that gives a never-failing Democratic majority of 2,000, Judge Frisby's personal popularity was such that he carried his county by a handsome majority. This was a high compliment paid to his sterling integrity and high professional ability by those who had known him for twenty years. He is a gentleman of fine personal presence, a awyer of extensive and successful practice, and n all respects fust such a man as would be a ton. We are only sorry that there is no sho for so good a man to get elected in that irredeemable Bourbon Democratic district.

The books that Tupen's agent stole at Marquette the other day were not kept in cipher, as is generally supposed, but by DEN wishes to wreck a railroad, cheat the Government, or run a mining company, he does it by "figuring"; but when he has a political job on hand, like that of Oregon or Florida, he loes the business by "ciphering."

vention of professed r candalous politics are bad enough to me rayers of all plous men for their repo-ut Mr. Cuntus did not discuss the qu But Mr. Curris did not discuss the question generally, but only that branch of it which we have named. A report of his remarks says:

In a few words the speaker showed the luxury of living under a regulation Government when it comes to gathering in public dues. Figures show that revenue collection costs five times as much in proportion in the United States as it does in Great Britain, four times as much as in the German Empire, and three times as much as in the German Empire, and three times as much as the net revenue of the German Empire.

It is undoubtedly true that our fathers intended to establish a plain, simple, economical form of government, and because it was "republican in form" they deiuded themselves with the idea that their work was complete.

publican in form" they deinded themselves with the idea that their work was complete. But it is an open question whether their efforts in this respect have not been a partial failure, as all human effort comes short of the ideal. Our system of taxation is capable of infinite expansion, and our republican form of government—with universal suffrage to back it and ment—with universal suffrage to back it and vote assessments on other people's property—is capable of adapting itself to any expense a generous people pleases to incur. Instead of a cheap Government, ours is notoriously a very expensive one, and under a system of taxation levied for the support of highways, schools, and courts, and to defray town, city, county, State, and national expenses, direct and indirect, it has been estimated by careful statisticians that every man pays the full value of all his property into the Public Treasury once in twenty-five years.

love stories, has probably invented this one concerning young Montague, who was adver tised to appear in "Diplomacy" at McVicker's in this city early in the season, but the arrangement was prevented by his sudden death. In letter to a San Francisco paper she says:

letter to a San Francisco paper she says:

At his very earliest appearance here he was see and loved by a cnarming English girl. The oppotentify for a meeting was found as quickly by he as by her love-crafty predecessor in the tale of V. rona. But there were greater impediments in the way of marriage between this new Romeo and the new Juliet than a mere family dispute. Montagues was not only poor in purse, but in social standin—well, he was on the stage; with some people the was enough. The lady, on the other hand, wrich and noble, the daughter of one of the proud ost Earls that treads ancestral acres in England. To broach the subject of marriage to her haughty parents, her young ladyship knew would be madness. So, sadly, but not despairingly, the lovers concluded to separate, "Monty" to off lib is engagements in America until suci time as he required to amass a certain amount of money, when he was to return to England, ostensibly only to see his mother, and after his visit terminated a certain person would be found at Liverpool waiting for him, and they were to return the America together. Several suitors have presented themselves during the time Montague was in America, but as the lady is still "o'er young to marry yet," her refusal of their offers has not excited much surprise; but the other day at a compry house, when a large company had gathered in the drawing-room, waiting to go into dinner, an officer of the Coldstream Guard, woo had arrived from London in the afternoon, told the party he had heard at the clube the night before that young Montague—who used to play the lovers at the Prince of Weles, you know—was dead. A blanched cheek, a low moan, a girl fasting in the arm of the nostess, who entered the door just in time to catch her before she fell, told the story of love and hope deferred, now never to be rekindled.

The delegates from the First Ward to the Senatorial Convention are spending too much time and breath arguing technical points to justify their bolt. Why not "tell the truth and shame the d-l"! Let them come down to the bone of the thing and confess that they rithdrew from the Convention to prevent th party in the ward being committed to the nomination of GEORGE E. WHITE for an office which he is totally unqualified to fill, and be-cause they well knew that he would be overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, just as he was before when he ran for the same office. Did they not withdraw to save themselves the censure of the ward club for being parties to so disreputable a nomination Was it not done in the hope that some compromise might hereafter be effected by which a candidate would be agreed upon that ould be elected, and the seat in the Senate wed? What is the use in putting forth too nical reasons for getting up and walking out of White's packed Convention, when they know that they acted right and for the best interests the party? Let there be no more hair-spli ting controversies over parliamentary points. The real reason is the one to offer and stand by—that they would not be passive parties to the nomination of an individual for Senator whose overwhelming defeat was dead certain. From a financial standpoint, it would have

been the wiser course for CHARLEY KERN to step down and out at the end of his first than to try to hold a second term. He has already spent a heap of money to procure his nomina tion. Some of the delegates whose votes were purchased away from McDonald on Thursday were costly fellows, and it took a heap of green backs to persuade them that their principle should correspond with their interests. From low on till the night of the election KERN will be made to bleed at every pore; the profits of his office for the past two years will rapidly slip from his fingers. It is questionable if he will have a dollar of it left at the close of the polls on Nov. 5. If he should be re-elected, he can make up most of his osses, provided the County Commissi are liberal in allowances for pourdin risoners and other things. But suppose be lefeated, of which there is an even chance, he rill be poorer than before he was a candidate two years ago. Hence it is we express the opinion that his true policy was to step aside

will be KERN's case. An unreconstructed Rebel paper down in Mis issippi, whose editor would have been glad to have died in the last ditch if the opportunity ad only been given him, is still unhappy over the results of the late unpleasantness. It says:
The South will dictate the "terms" herself, and
the North will be glad to bow down to them before
we are through with her yet.
To use the words of Gov. Wade Hampton.

and be content with one term, and save what he has made. But men let their greed and ambi-

tion run away with their judgment, and only perceive their folly when it is too late. This

we repel that threat "with indignant scorn." We hurl it back in his teeth. We cram it down his throat. We defy the tyrant. "Give us liberty or give us death."

Ex-Senator DooLITTLE has been a member of several political parties in this country, if not more, and has been known as a sort of jumping-jack in that line. In this respect CHARLEY WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, hits Judge neatly in his recent letter printed in Tun TRIBUNE, when he says, addressing the dis-tinguished ex-Senator: "You have been too ong and honorably connected with all the various political parties of the country," etc., etc. A shot in the buli's eye, or, rather, in the Judge's eye.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CAMP POINT, Ill., Oct. 3.—What, in round numbers, is the debt of France? Did she pay her debt on the flat-money plan? Some persons assert that France is out of debt, she having paid off her debt in paper money.

The latest figures in the Almanach de Gotha put the debt of France at \$4,695,600,000. The debt of France, like that of the United States, is held almost entirely at home. It has not been a

Sufficiently explicit information has been

ceived from a variety of sources in Wisconsin to establish the fact that the disreputable manestablish the fact that the disreputable man ager of an alleged Republican newspaper in Milwaukee is d-manding from Republican candidates of the Legislature, as the terms upon which they will be exempt from the opposition and abuse of the alleged Republican newspaper in question, that they shall pledge themselves under any and all circumstances to vote against certain prominent Republicans who are mentioned as aspirants to the United States Senatorship. So victous a course by a newspaper which makes the remains of any pretensions to a claim upon the confidence and support of Remeaner and more impudent than that which seems grater-sheets are in the habit of level on their unfortunate victims. The Republication of their unfortunate victims. The Republication of the Republic that it will give no uncertain utterance to people of that State in the support of Re-lican measures and the candidates who repre-

Wisconsin is getting a very thorough shall wiscousin is getting a very thorough abaking up politically. Senator Hows and Mean Williams, Hazleron, Caswell, Homphage and Pound, candidates for re-election to the House, are on the stump, and they are ably GEORGE W. ALLEN, of that State, and Se WINDOM and Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota.

While Thurman quietly smiles as he resthe platform adopted at Syracuse by the North Democracy, and sees no allusion to the Electoral Commission as the "Great Franch por any indorsement of Samuel J. Thurman, b quite the reverse, Mr. TILDEN smiles also i he reads the sound financial planks in the as platform, and remembers Thunnan's receifup, and thinks of 1880.

During the month of September the n debt was decreased \$2,000,000. Thus does to General Government keep steady step to ti music of Honesty, Reform, and Economy. music of Honesty, Reform, and Economy. In ninety days more resumption will be a fixed fact, and the country will take a new start, hav-ing her feet planted on a solid basis. Let tha crazy flatist howl, and his dishonest Bourbon ally grumble.

Senator BLAINE delivers the first of a Senator BLAIM delivers the first of a series of political addresses in Illinois in this city next Monday evening. Of course there is a real demand for this distinguished Republican ortor in all parts of the State, but we understand that the State Central Committee has already designated the points at which Mr. BLAIMS is respeat, and that no other applications will be

JAMES V. JONES, of Oshkosh, who has be nominated by the Republicans of the Sixth consin District in opposition to GABE Boyo a prominent and well-known citizen of the s who is every way qualified to represent the di-trict in Congress. He is a merchant, an home man, and a true Republican. He will make a exceedingly lively for BODOK.

Milwaukee feels big because Mr. Pirkin, who has just been elected Governor of Colorado was formerly a practicing attorney in that city Milwaukee seems to be a good place emigrate from. CARL SCHURZ once pra law there, and Gen. PAINE, now Commissioner of Patents, did likewise. And then MATT CAPPENTER once resided there.

KERN, in Teutonic vernacular, means ker as a fruit-stone or pip. A peach kernel is an ugly thing to get into one's throat. CHARLEY KERN is just that kind of a "stone" in the throats of the Irish Democrats, who don't m-tend to swallow him any farther if they can throats if possible.

Mr. Speaker RANDALL wants some one to rise to a question of the "highest privilege," and tell him whether he will be re-elected to Congress over the combined efforts of the Gr backers and Republicans, who have united defeat nim. It is said that the chances against him. We hope so.

publican Convention handed over the Sonstorial nomination to a Ringster of the Democratic Tenth Ward, and the two House nominations to the Ninth Ward. The First Ward was told to take a back seat, but it will give little game a back-set.

Since WATTERSON is looking for the no tion as Vice-President on the ticket with Thun-MAN, he has lost all interest in Mr. There and his quarrels. He regards TILDEN as a man does an old sweetheart that he has discarded, and vonders how he ever became interested in " old thing" at all.

It is a long distance from Dakota to the plague-stricken regions of the South, and yet the will be pleasant for those who must wait and watch in Memphis and New Orleans to know that the ground has been frozen at Farzo, and hat cooler weather will not much longer be de-

The Pietiste in Coloredo did one show much strength in the late election held in that State. There is too much gold and silver in her mines that her people should go astray on the irre-deemable paper lunacy. The Maine flasco was not repeated in the Centennial State to any great extent.

In California you can't even get a horse to go any-where with of giving him two tits.—Boston Post. But with two bits they doubtless go "real" well-lley!—Graphic. Yes, for the first quarter.—Bos-ton Post. You don't get "nail" the speed out of him you might.—Free Press. You never will until you bet your "bottom"

Senator THURMAN is ill, -so ill that he will not spenk again during the campaign. A wicked newspaper suggests that it would have been a good thing for his reputation if he had been taken sick some time before he flopped.

The Nation mildly observes that MATT CAR-PENTER's equivocating, non-committal letter to his personal admirers consenting to be a candi-date for the Senste, ought to be sufficient to defeat him "without reference to his past sins." Judge Cornenan, who was nominated for

Congress in the Third Wisconsin District, de-clines to run. The Democrats will probably "except" Kine, the Greenbacker, as their can-

turned chiefly on nationality. The Democratic Germans scooped the Irish Democrats again, Because we printed the father's puff on the

son, it must not be inferred that we are therefore in favor of the election of "little" JIM DOOLITTLE to Congress. Not a bit of it. Since it turns out that Judge David Davis is only worth a million, the Nationals have go back on him. As a workingman's candidate will not do. His pile is too sma

The Platists in Colorado made a Mollie Mc-Carthy race of it last week. Univ 1,000 votes, all told. Tongue hanging out, cars dree and distanced the first heat.

"If you must have paper salis, we fosiat o gold and silver for ballast, to keep the boat from upsetting," says Colorado to Maine.

Colorado to Maine: Ho! there, Down-Easters, why did you act the fool on the rag-baby! Ain's
you ashamed of yourselves!

The Republicans can elect the next Sheriff, if they let a little a spacity govern their action selecting a candidate.

The Democracy of the Third District can't TREE our BARBER. He can run like lightains.

The Colorado soft-money lunatics did not ear from Maine in season. Colorado did not want any Flat nonsense

Away with your Fiat humbur! says Col

THE CHEYENNE

Troops Close upon the Murderous

The Indians Cross th eific, Bound Due Their Destination Belie

Red Cloud Age

Where They Hope to Su ture the Garri

A Fight Between the Fugi Pursuers Expected

TROOPS RAPIULY
Special Disputes to The
OMABA. Oct. 4.—This more and 11 o'clock some Union Pec discovered the Cheyenue India South Platte River, five miles a and at once gave the alarm at C and at once gave the airm at organ was at once sent to Shine 12 and 1 o'clock Maj. Thornbulett in a special train for Ogalia Sidney seventy-two miles. As sent out from Ogaliaia returned reported that the Indiaus number of the control of the contr

The scouting party were close few shots at them.

The Indiana soon afterwar North Platte River on their wa burgh's command will pursue

MURDERING AS DENVER, Col., Oct. 4.—The form Wallace, Kan., referring Indians which left the Reserv Indians which left the Reserva Reno, is just received: "The the Kansas Pacific Railway Si going north. When about to north of Buffalo Station they con settlers, and, so far, seventeen been found along Jappa Creex, not go out of their way at a people, but if they meet a ma people, but it they meet a they kill him and take his hou eighty or a hundred miles no Pacific Kailroad, with troopretty hard. They have ki children, and have not, thus bodies of their victims. The i Broderick was killed is untrue. no fight since Friday, and Br and hearty."

CHEVENNE, Oct. 4.—The enthave just returned to Ogalialathey saw the trail across the see the Indians on the bluffs. has not yet departed from Si

ON THE TRA
OGALLALA, Neb., Oct. 4.—Thennes crossed the Union Pacific enst of this point this morning a of scouts from this place folior and overtook a small party of rear of the main body, with a changed a few shots, the Ind and abandoning a few head of sing party estimate the aumobet ween 150 and 200.

Mai. Thornburgh, who was well as the sing party estimate the sumb

Maj. Thornburgh, who was a to move at a minute's notice their crossing, and immediately place with his command, mounted mep. Through some reach Ogalinia until 4 o'clock Indians six hours' start of burgh started immediately fo to-night camping on the Nort Maj. Manckis' command, w the trail several days, reached and camped on the South Piat will join Maj. Thornburch to-Lieut. Davis, who has also b trail with a force of 100, arri

from Juleaburg, and will ma overtake Mai. Thornburgh on t The Indians are traveling du anticipated will be overtake morrow some time. PRISONERS DISA SIDNEY, Neb., Oct. 4 .-! left here on a special train at

left here on a special train at laia to endeavor to stop the h He will be joined at Julesburg and command from the South The Cheyenne prisoners, a 250 per sons, including seventy route for the Indian Territory, at this place until the at this place until the renega-were disarmed this morning. camp at Sidney Barracks, Fitzgerald's company. The Ind to surrender, and trouble was when the troops surrounded the their rifles and ponies, submitting ing numbers.

A NIGHT MAI A NIGHT MAI CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., Oct. openies of the Third Cavalry, Col. Carleton, who arrived nere broke up camp at 9 o'clock last night march and intercept the ble, before arriving at a point in Bridge, on the Sidney road, by the latest information and tive proof that the hostile pa by the troops are endeavoring Red Cloud Agency, on Wolf miles from Camp Robinson, outmarching the troops, which probable, being better mountes stolen horses in their posses something new may be expect something new may be expect

DISPATCH TO GEN. DISPATCH TO GEN.
CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The folio
recived by Gen. Sheridan this
OMAHA. Oct. 4.—Lient.—Gen
manding Military Dicision.
Morry reports from Sidney 2:
Cheyennes crossed the Union
at Alkali, five miles east of cheyennes crossed the Union
at Alkali, five miles east of cheyennes crossed the Union
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previous received information
previous rec

SKIRMISH WITH OGALLALA, Neb., Oct. six miles. A party of cow here to scont, and overtook a killing a beef. They exch made the Indians drop the be mule, biankets, lariats, has going north as fast as possib

THE RANCHI
Mesers. George M. Bosler a
are at present stopping at the
in this city. The former
Bosler Bros. who have a six
the North Platte, just west of
the South Platte, and the
manager of the former. S
about the Cheyennes striking
sent a dispatch to the Wester
at Ogalalia Station, which is
southeast of their lower much
the Indians had crossed the U
point. They received from following answer:
Yes; crossed at 10 s. m. bettave sent word to your ranche

Mr. Bosler has on his head of cattle and 150 hon be don't care so much, picked and trained horses, a serious matter were any of There are also on the ranch his chiefest fears are couce doubtful whether they have been applied to the contrained to the contraine Hon. HORACE RUBLES.

ting a very thorough shaking Senator Howe and Messra TON, CASWELL, HUMPHARY dates for re-election to the stump, and they are ably as E. W. KEYES and the Hon of that State, and Se DUNNELL OF Minnesota. Prot. L. WOODFORD, of New York.

Mr. Th.DEN smiles also as d financial planks in the said

1 \$2,000,000. Thus does the mption will be a ery will take a new start; hay-

Of course there is a gre atral Committee has alr

tig because Mr. PITKIN, who cted Governor of Colorado, cticing attorney in that city, to be a good place to ARL SCHURZ once practiced ARL SCHURZ Once PAINE, now Com ewise. And then MATT CAB-

pip: A peach kernel is an alto one's throat. CHARLEY at kind of a "stone" in the Democrats, who don't inhim any farther if they can ut will eject him from their

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o ran the First District Reon handed over the Sena-to a Ringster of the Demo-and the two House nomina-ward. The First Ward was

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N, who was nominated for Third Wisconsin District, de-e Democrats will probably to Greenbacker, as their can-

ality. The Democratic he Irish Democrats again, on them for a second term. ted the father's pull on the

the Democratic Convention

election of "little" Jru that Judge DAVID DAVIS is , the Nationals have gone

rado made a Mollie Mc

week. Only 1,000 votes, ng out, ears drooping

it, to keep the boat from : Ha! there: Down-Easters. ol on the rag-baby! Ain't

lect the next Sheriff, if

the Third District can't He can run like lightning.

THE CHEYENNE CHASE.

Troops Close upon the Heels of the Murderous Savages.

The Indians Cross the Union Paeine, Bound Due North.

Red Cloud Agency, Where They Hope to Surprise and Capture the Garrison.

A Fight Between the Fugitives and Their Pursuers Expected To-Day.

TROOPS RAPIDLY MOVING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Onaba. Oct. 4.—This morning between 10 and 11 o'clock some Union Pacific section men discovered the Cheyeune Indians crossing the South Platte River, five miles east of Ogaliala, and at once gave the aiarm at Ogaliala. A tele-12 and 1 o'clock Maj. Thornburgh's command left in a special train for Ogaliala, distant from Sidney seventy-two miles. A acouting party sent out from Ogaliala returned at 2 o'clock and sported that the Indians number about 300. ting party were close enough to fire a

The Indians soon afterwards crossed the North Platte River on their way North. Thornburgh's command will pursue them.

DENVEN, Cól., Oct. 4.—The following dispatch from Wallace, Kan., referring to the band of Indians which left the Reservation near Fort Reno, is just received: "The Indians crossed Reno, is just received: "The Indians crossed the Kansas Pacific Railway Sunday morning, going north. When about twenty-five miles north of Buffalo Station they commenced killing settlers, and, so far, seventeen dead bodies have been found along Jappa Creek. The Indians do not go out of their way at all to kill white people, but if they meet a man on horseback eighty or a hundred miles north of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, with troops pressing them pretty hard. They have killed no women or children, and have not, thus far, mutilated the bodies of their victims. The report that Lieur. Broderick was killed is untrue. There has been no fight since Friday, and Broderick is here, well

have just returned to Ogaliala. The scouts say they saw the trail across the track, and could see the Indians on the bluffs. The troop train has not yet departed from Sidney.

OR THE TRAIL. ennes crossed the Union Pacific Road five miles east of this point this morning at 10:30. A party of scouts from this place followed up the trail and overtook a small party of ludians in the changed a few shots, the Indians then fleeing and abandoning a few head of stock. The scouting party estimate the number of Indians at between 150 and 200.

between 150 and 200.

Maj. Thornburgh, who was waiting at Sidney to move at a minute's notice, was advised of their crossing, and immediately started for this place with his command, numbering 150 mounted men. Through some delay he did not reach Ogaliala until 4 o'clock, thus giving the indians six hours' start of him. Maj. Thornburgh started immediately for the trail, and is burgh started immediately for the trail, and is to-night camping on the North Platte.

Mal. Mauckis' command, who have been on
the trail several days, reached here at 6 o'clock

and camped on the South Platte to-night. They will join Maj. Thornburgh to-morrow.

Lieut. Davis, who has also been following the trail with a force of 100, arrived, here by train

from Julesburg, and will march to-night and overtake Mai. Thornburgh on the North Platte. The Indians are traveling due north, and it is cipated will be overtaken by the soldiers to-PRISONERS DISARMED.
SIDNEY, Neb., Oct. 4.—Maj. Thoroburgh.
with his command, numbering about 200 men,

for Ogs

lais to endeavor to stop the hostile Cheyennes. He will be joined at Julesburg by Lieut. Davis and command from the South Platte. The Cheyenne prisoners, numbering about 250 persons, including seventy-five warriors, en route for the Indian Territory, who were held at this place until the renegades had passed, were disarmed this morning, and are now in camp at Sidney Barracks, guarded by Capt. Fitzgerald's company. The Indians first refused to surrender, and trouble was anticipated, but when the troops surrounded them they gave up

A NIGHT MARCH. Camp Robinson, Neb., Oct. 4.—The five com-panies of the Third Cavairy, commanded by Col. Carleton, who arrived here some days ago, broke up camp at 9 o'clock last night to make a night march and intercept the Indians, if possible, before arriving at a point north of Clarke's Bridge, on the Sidney road. It would appear by the latest information and other corrobora-tive proof that the hostile party now pursued by the troops are endeavoring to reach the new Red Cloud Agency, on Wolf Creek, fifty-seven miles from Camp Robinson. If they succeed in outmarching the troops, which is not at all im-probable, being better mounted and having 300 stolen houses by the contraction of the contraction. stolen horses in their possession as a reserve, something new may be expected.

DISPATCH TO GEN. SHERIDAN. 2460, Oct. 4.—The following dispatch was recived by Gen. Sheridan this afternoon:
OMAHA, Oct. 4.—Lieut. - Gen. Sheridan, Com manding Military Dictation Missouri: Thorn-burgh reports from Sidney 2:45 p. m. that the Cheyennes crossed the Union Paétife an hour ago at Alkali, five miles east of Ogaliala. My com-mand leaves in five minutes, going thirty miles an hour. Have informed Carlton and Mauck. I had previous received information.

hour. Have informed Carlton and Mauck. I had previous received information from the telegraph operator at Ogaliala, and had already instructed Carlton to chance his direction so as to meet the Indians at the earliest moment. R. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant General. SKIRMISH WITH COWBOYS.

Ogallala. Neb., Oct. 4—The Indians are crossing the North Platte River, north of here six miles. A party of cowboys started from here to scout, and overtook a party of Indians killing a beef. They exchanged shots, and made the Indians drop the beef, one horse, one mule, biankets, lariats, hats, etc. They are going north as fast as possible. Nearly all the exact mean are here with homes. sen are here with horses.

THE RANCHEMEN. are at present stopping at the Matteson House, in this city. The former is one of the os. who have a sixty-mile ranche on outh Platte, and the latter the general ger of the former. Seeing the reports a dispatch to the Western Union operator at Ogalalla Station, which is about thirty miles le-Indians had crossed the Union Pacific at that bint. They received from him yesterday the

crossed at 10 a. m. here, going due north. Mr. Bosler has on his ranche about 24,000 ad of cattle and 120 horses. For the former don't care so much. The latter are all rious matter were any of them to be taken, here are also on the ranche fitteen men, and i chiefest fears are concerning them. It is abtful whether they have much ammunity, and if the Indians strike them is will nedouptedly my and as a series them.

they have all others whom they have met in their northward march. According to Mr. Bosler, who has lived out West for many years, these Cheyeunes are a small portion of the main band who, when the others were sent south to the Indian Territory in 1870, remained behind and lived with the sloux at Red Choud Agency. Jast summer the Government said to them that they must go south to their reservation, where the rest of the tribe were. They were half unwilling, but finally consented to go, though very much disastisfied about it. Ever since they went they have been uneasy, and restless, and disastisfied, and sow have excaped from the reservation and are on their way back to their old quarters borth of the Platte. Their Destination Believed to Be the

YANKTON, Dak., Oct. 4.—Dr. James Irwin, Agent of the Red Cloud Indians, arrived to-day

Agent of the Red Cloud Indians, arrived to-day from the Agency on his way to Washington, to interview the Secretary of the Interior and the President upon the existing situation of affairs in connection with the Indians under his control. His Indians, tired of waiting for the promised permission from the Commissioner to move to White Clay, have abandoned their Agency on the Missouri River, and have gone back into the country 100 miles, where they are in camp on Pass Creek. They sent back word from there that if their Agent would proceed to Washington and represent their case to the Great Father they would swait results, without making any further move until the making any further move until the result of his mission was known to them. It is this errand which takes Dr. Irwin to Washington. The disaffected Red Clond Indians number over 5,000 at this camp on Pass Creek. They have been joined by many of Spotted

Dr. Irwin has information which leads him to believe that the renegade Cherennes from the South are intending to join forces with his Indians on Pass Creek. Should this occur there is serious trouble ahead for the Black Hills and other frontier settlements.

These Indians will soon be out of rations.

There are 890,000 pounds on the river bank at the Agency swaiting transportation to the ludiaus, but no teams to convey them.

The entire Agency transportation outsit consists of eight mules. Winter is coming on, and this large band of savages is loose upon the plains to depredate wherever they may choose. Their Agent has done his best to avert this dangerous situation of affairs, but has been unable to accomplish more than his facilities permitted. He now goes to Washington to intercede in behalf of

SITTING BULL.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

BISMARCE, D. T., Oct. 4.—Others from Fort Keogh state that the recent deputation of indiaus from Sitting Bull's camp did not ask for terms of surrender for Sitting Bull, but for the Ogallala tribe only. Sitting Bull has made no

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EDDY ORGAN RECITAL. The programme for the regular Eddy organ Gott, der Vater, wohn' uns bei"; Lemmen "Gott, der Vater, wohn' uns bei"; Lemmens' Fautasie in A minor; Lachner's Sonata in C. op. 176; Barnby's "Andante Grazioso" in E minor; and W. H. Clarke's "Concert Fantasie" in C. op. 18. Mrs. Jennie M. Jewett will sing Blumenthal's song, "The Way to Paradise," and three songs of Schumann's, "rieaven Hath Sned a Tear," "Lovest Thou for Beauty?" and "To the Sunshine,"

RICE AND HAMPTON.

Gov. Rice Writes a Sharp Reply to Gov. Hampton's Letter, and Returns Hamp-ton's Missive to Its Author. Rice sent a most dignified and courteous, though angry letter of Gov. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, on his refusal to surrender Kimpton carolina on his retusal to starrender Almptou to the South Carolina authorities; but he has not sanctioned its publication by the local press, being determined to observe a proper courtesy and to allow Hampton to receive his communication before its appearance in the public prints; a courtesy which

the fine gentleman of South Carolina neglected to observe, rushing his letter into print probably the day on which it was mailed, and subjecting Gov. Rice to the mortification of reading in the newspapers a communication addressed to himself, with comments thereon, two copy of Gov. Rice's letter is given below, as its publication now cannot be objected to, ample time having been allowed for its journey to South Carolina. It will be seen that the

ample time having been allowed for its journey to South Carolina. It will be seen that the Governor resents Hampton's letter as an insult to the State and to bimself, and returns it, with the statement that he refuses to allow it to go on the with the public papers of the State.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Executive Depairwart. Boston, Seel, 30, 1878.—To His Exciliency Wade Hampton, Governor, Columbia, S. C.—Shi: I received on Saturday last an extraordinary official communication addressed to me over your signature, the contents of which I had read in the newspapers three days before. I beg to remind your Excellency that any attempted remine of Massachusetts by South Carolina for non-observance of constitutional or statutory obligations is a refinement of starcasm which renders any other defense of the former State unnecessary. The treatment of the case of Hiram H. Kimpton by the authorities of this Commonwealth was uninfluenced by any personal or political considerations. Massachusetts had no quarrel with South Carolina and no friendship for Kimpton, but was bound to extend to each their respective rights under the laws. Every courtesy, official and personal, was extended to the representatives of South Carolina. Unusual care was oestowed upon the investigation and consideration of the case, and its decision was reached upon strounds of perfect impartiality, in accordance with law and the facts, and with convictions of public duty. In communic ting the decision to your Excellency, my statement that the object of the requisition did not appear to be for the purpose of trying Kimpton for the crime charged sgainst him. but for a different purpose, was a simple recital of fact contained in the report of the Attorney-General (a copy of which was furnished with my letter to you, and in his opinion and mine clearly furnished by evidence.

Your Excellency's letter requires no argument investor its testing the letter requires no argument investor its authority of the crime to any that it contains it in the resource

which was furnished with my letter to you), and in his opinion and mine clearly furnished by evidence.

Your Excellency's letter requires no argument in reply. It is sufficient to say that it contains statements and imputations contradictory of the facts, and likely to mislead the public where the facts are unknown. Its language and untimely publication are offensive and unjustifiable, and I decline to accept it or to permit it to be placed upon the files of the Executive Department of this Commonwealth. It is herewith returned. Your obedient servant,

Gov. Rice insists that the attitude of South Carolina, and of the home critics of his action, is unwarranted. It is absurd, he says, for a mement to maintain that, because Gov. Hampton eracks his whip, Massachusetts must bow down and yield to his imperious will. "I could heve refused to grant the requisition of Gov. Hampton without a hearing," he says, "and my action would have been justified by precedent and practice. But I was desirous of a thorough examination of the case, and to act justly and fairly to all concerned." Gov. Hampton's imputation that his own honesty in the matter was questioned by Gov. Rice's decision, the Governor regards as absurd, as would be the complaint of the counsel who loses his case by a jury's verdict, that his honesty and good intent were questioned by the decision. He did not question Gov. Hampton's honesty. He caused a thorough and impartial hearing of the entire matter, and on the evidence and the opinion of the Attorney-General, he reterates, his action was based. The Governor finds, to his gratification, that several Governors of other States and eminent lawyers indorse his action.

A Thief Caught by an Officer with a Load of Goods.

The Former Kills the Policeman and Escapes.

Arrest of the Pawnbroker to Whom Goods Were Being Delivered.

"None of your business."

This happened in front of 474 State street about 9:48 o'clock last evening, when no small number of people were passing to and fro. The officer had seen a man drive up to the New York naturally went to see what was in the wagon. he saw a boit of cloth and a large valise well packed, as the sides builged out. Believing the goods were stolen, he asked a question. The reply was as stated, and a shot. When Race fell, the man seized the lines, shouted Get up!" to the horse, and the animal started north on State street. Louis Bauer, of No. 348 the officer fall, and, when the horse began mor tracted the attention of others, and the driver ran across the street, into a vacant lot on the east side of the street, and disappeared in the shadow. His flight was so rapid that he was gone before any one had time to think of pursuit. The wagon, however, was followed, and the horse was stopped in front of No. 440 by

Policeman James Shanley.

Those who rushed to the assistance of Race carried him into Fredigke's drug-store, near by, and Dr. Blandford was sent for. He and other services were thavailing, as
THE OFFICER WAS DEAD

when the builet struck him, there being only spasmodic action of the beart subsequently. The ball entered his neck about an inch below the right car, and must have taken an upward course and lodged in the base of the brain, pass ing the veins and arteries, since there was very a foot or two of the murderer, since there were powder marks on his face.
Shanley took the wagon to the Armory,

whither soon followed the corpse of his asso-ciate. He had left him at a quarter of 10 n State street, near Batchelor's, Race going south and Shanley north. Capt. O'Donnell had been informed of the shooting, and sent out his detectives to investigate. They worked rapidly, got a fair description of the murderer, and by 10:30 it had been wired to every station in the city, with instructions to keep a sharp ook out. O'Donnell gave early attention the horse and wagon, with a view to their iden vehicle an ordinary peddler's or express wagon. The latter was muddy, and as no name of owner was visible, the sides were washed, but only plain boards was the result.

THE CONTENTS
were reviewed. They consisted of twenty-eight dozen colored sick handkercniefs, a bolt of ladies' cloaking, and another of velvet, and a

valise in which the handkerchiefs had been stowed away. These things had evidently been stolen, but from whom? As no such goods had been reported, it is evident that the burglary was of recent date.

Along towards 11 o'clock, Mr. Bolton, of Jaffray & Co., No. 120 Fifth avenue, came into the station with the information that their store had been entered and robbed. He looked at the plunder, and identified all of it as his property. "But this is not a third of it. There was a lot of silk and other goods," he said. It seems that the watchman had found, when going his rounds about 9 o'clock, that the iron grating in the alley, through which light was obtained in the basement, had been raised; and access garied to the place by breaking a pane of glass in a window. meet, had been raised; and access gained to the place by breaking a pane of giass in a window. Once inside, the thieves went up-stairs, where the valuable stock was kept, and nacked up several thousand dollars? worth. How much was taken it was impossible to tell, since the books will have to be consulted. A lot of Paisley shawls, ready for transportation, were near the rear door, the key to which had been carried off, a fact which indicated an intention to return athird time, for, from what transpired about midnight, mention of which is made below,

near the rear door, the key to which had been carried off, a fact which indicated an intention to return athird time, for, from what transpired about midnight, mention of which is made below, the goods discovered in the wagon made up the second load. This same vehicle was seen standing on Fifth avenue, near Washington, by a policeman at a quarter of 9 o'clock in the evening, in charge of a tall man with a full beard, and dressed in dark clothes. Bauer, who saw the shooting, gives a similar description of the one who killed Race, and thinks he would recognize him if he saw him, but is not certain. The officer would know the fellow again. As to his identity, however, he is ignorant, never having seen him before to his knowledge.

A reporter visited the scene of the murder immediately after its occurrence. The sidewalk was jammed with people, and in front of the building, about two feet from the curb, was a large pool of blood to mark the spot where the murdered man fell. The crowd were exited, and no two could be found to tell the same story, it appearing, in fact, from the best linformation that could be gotten, that only two persons, outside of the parties to the crime, and they unknown, could have seen the shooting.

MRS. GRAHAM,

who keeps a boarding-house over No. 474, Friedberg, 'New York' Dawnshop, appeared to have seen more of the murderous affray than any one else, yet her story was not very clear. She said that at about 9:30 she heard a vehicle drive up-in front of her pluce, which attracted her attention. She went to the window to see who and what it was, and found it to be an express wagon. The horse was white, and on the sidewalk were two men who had apparently alighted, whom she took to be the pawnbroker and his brother-in-law, Harvey, from the fact that the horse was like the one driven by Harvey. She paid no further attention to the arrival for s moment, and went to an adjoining room to resume a game at cards. She had been gone but a few minutes when she heard a pistol fired which startled her. Sh

the matter was questioned by the decision, the Governor regards as absurd, as would be the complaint of the counsel who loses his case by a jury's verdict, that his honesty and good intent were questioned by the decision. He did not question Gov. Hampton's honesty. He caused a thorough and impartial hearing of the entire matter, and on the evidence and this opinion of the Attorney-General, he reiterates, his action was based. The Governor finds, to his gratification, that several Governors of other States and eminent lawyers indorse his action.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSE.

TNDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—Gen. Spooner, the Army of the Invitations of the Army of the Tennessee, which meets here Oct. 30 and 31, will be the largest and most successful ever held. His invitations meet with favorable responses from prominent men all over the country. The railroads ampounce reduced rates. Indianapolis is making extensive preparations to receive and entertain members and invited guests. Gen. Sherman, the President of the Society, is taking the greatest interest in the success of the meeting.

A young clergyman, whose maiden sisters were "awituly sot" against his entering the marital state, kicked over the traces and good on the previous of the Society is expected.

Diplomacy.

A young clergyman, whose maiden sisters were "awituly sot" against his entering the marital state, kicked over the traces and good on the provious the information that the knew all that Friedberg did. His story was the dead man on the sidewalk and a crowd around him about to take him into the drug-tong her and the discharge of a pistol. She then turned and came back and found the wagon under the she and the discharge of a pistol. She then turned and came back and found the wagon the before the shooting occurred the was not unusual to see wagons drive up there with goods of one kind or another at all hours.

THE KEEPER OF THE PAWSHOP.

A young clergyman, whose maiden sisters were "awituly sot" against his entering the marital state, kicked over the traces an

of the shooting.

Persons on the sidewalk told a variety of stories, but they were all contradictory, especially on the question of the position of the horse and wagon. Some contended that the horse was facing south, while others were equally sure that the wagon had come from the opposite direction.

facing south, while others were equally sure that the wagon had come from the opposite direction.

James Foley was standing at the time of the occurrence on State street, between Harmon and Eldridge courts. He heard the shot fired, and ran in the direction whence the sound proceeded. Going to No. 472 State street, he saw the wounded officer, and saw him die in about ten minutes after being shot. The rig was headed for the south when Foley saw it: He did not see the thieves.

OFFICER SHANDLEY

was standing on the corner of Folk and State streets talking to the deceased policeman, and about three minutes before the shot was fired Race had walked south and he north. Shandley had gobe only as far as hibbard court when he heard the report, and, as kace had to go about the same distance, he did not probably know anything about the affair until he came up to the wagon backed up to the sidewalk in front of the drug-store, and saw the man run out of the pawnshop and jump into it. Officer Shandley ran rapidly south, but, seeing a runnway horse and wagon, he captured it, led it back to the seene, and then turned it over to a citizen while he ran for medical aid. He did not see any one jump from the wagon, but was told the driver had jumped ont after driving about 200 feet north of the seene of the shooting.

Capt. O'Donnell and Lieut. Hayes went to the scene at 11 o'clock, the time up to this hour having been engaged in summoning men, and in trying to make the police telegraph wires work, which frequently is an impossibility, so that telegrams might be sent to the various stations.

work, which reductiny is an inpossion, so that telegrams might be sent to the various stations.

Arriving at the Pawnshop, it was found closed and dark, and no one responded to repeated raps at the door. At 11:45 a woman came to the door from the inside, and, when about to come out, was arrested by the police, who then antered for the purpose of searching the place. The woman was Mrs. Harvey, a sister of the wife of L. Friedberg, who keeps the pawnshop under the name of the New York Loan Office. Friedberg was found in a rear room, and the two were placed under arrest. Mrs. Friedberg could not be found, and it was said that she had gone to see Supt. Seavey, anticipating there would be some arrests. Upon searching the place the officers found sixteen olts of silk, all of which were easily identified by some of Mr. Jaffray's clerks, one-half dozen hankerchiefs, and one dozen boxes of cigars stamped H. Cappals, maker. It is supposed that these were the products of a burgiary committed the night before. The prisoners would have nothing to say regarding the affair. Mrs. Harvey incidentally remarked that she was present in the pawnshop when the wagon drove up and the man entered, but, when questioned, denied it. She is the wile of P. Harvey, plumber and gas-filter at No. 425 State street, which place was also thosoughly searched, but nothing was found.

place was also thoroughly searched, but nothing was found.

The series of the London speciator. The series of the longon speciator at trial upon a charge of stocking a picture establishment by obtaining goods by false pretenses. He, was taken to New York, but succeeded in gettiers out of the scrape. Returning to this city. Supt. Hickey caused his license to be growled, but, in some way or other, he got it back. And again quite recently a lot of growled, by William Me control of the series of the longon speciator. The series is now pending. The posses have always given him a very hard reputation.

LATE LATE STENNING a reporter, in mingling-sould in the crowd that haunted State street ingide neighborhood of the shooting, succeeded in gettlering-from different sources a story of the shafer which seems quite plausible in nearly swery particular. One officer after he was shot, and said that he fellas the outer edge of the "adevaik, and, although the man did not see the shot fired, he was sure that the assassin had rap out of the passons the waron after him. When the fellow leaned back of the seast and shot him. Another, and are him. When the fellow leaned back of the seast and shot him. Another, and are thin, when the fellow leaned back of the seast and shot him. Another, and are thin, when the fellow leaned back of the shooting and a clay pipe in his mouth. After firing the shot, he ward and the time of the shooting and a clay pipe in his mouth. After firing the shot, he was unable to the shooting and a clay pipe in his mouth. After firing the shot, he was unable to the shooting and a clay pipe in his mouth. After firing the shot, he was unable to the shooting had a clay pipe in his mouth, and covered with tall weeds and to rough, a and ruboish about the place. A man of medium age was also seen, but unfortunately his name was not obtained. He claimed to have seen all the boy described, and also to have seen the other man in the wagon, whom he describes as of boyish appearance, if indeed he was not a mere boy, drive the horse a few feet towards the north, then jump out, and run rapidly north on the east side of State street. There were other numerous and conflicting stories, but these were the only ones that looked plausible, and the witnesses seemed to know what they were talking about. Doubtless a canvass of State street in that vicinity made in daylight would result in finding witnesses who had perhaps seen the shooting, or at least knew something concerning it.

was a native of Peunsylvania, where he has relatives now living, and was about 37 or 28 years of age. He worked for Punkerton at one time, getting good training there, and had been a policeman for about three years,—first in the Twenty-second street, and afterwards in the Harrison-street district, whence he was transferred about a year ago. He was temperate and economical, and one of the best and most faithful men on the force. Having had a large sum in the State Savings Bank, he lost faith in such institutions, and carried his money with him,—\$475 being found in hispockets. He was unmarried, and lived at the Harrison-Street Station.

unmarried, and lived at the Harrison-Street Station.

THERE CAN BE NO REASONABLE DOUBT that the pawnbroker Friedberg had a previous arrangement with the thieves. He knew that the robbery was to be committed and the goods delivered at his store that evening, and had everything in readiness to receive them. It is surprising that it should have taken the detective force about two hours to see something which was plain to everybody else in about five minutes. Friedberg should have been arrested a quarter of an hour after the murder was committed. Still, now that he has been arrested, though rather late, some persuasion should be used to induce him to give what he can give—the name of the murderer. It is almost equally surprising that, during the two hours of grace which were given to the inmates of this pawnshop, they did not dispose of the stolen property, which was found lying right by the front door. It would seem as if a person of ordinary sense would have put the stuff in a place where it could not have been easily found. Probably they were so much flustered by the murder as to forget to take precautions which in an ordinary case they would have had sense enough to resort to.

AN INTERVIEW

was had with friedberg, the pawnbroker, in his cell at about half-past 1 o'clock. The reporter asked:

"Where were you when you heard the shot fired." "Oh, I don't know; ask my wife," said he.
"She runs the pawn-shop. I don't have nothing to do with it."
"Did you see the parties who brought the

"Did you have any suspicions as to who did it?"

"No; I couldn't tell."

"Could your wife?"

"I guess not; no. They just brought the things in and laid them down and went away."

"Without any money!"

"Yes. I lots of times have wagou-loads of goods brought in. Sometimes I tell them to leave tnem till I can make an estimate on them, and sometimes I tell them to take them away; I don't want 'em."

"Did you know where these goods came from!"

leave them till I can make an estimate on them, and sometimes I tell them to take them away; I don't want 'em."

"Did you know where these goods came from?"

"No. I didn't put them away. I just let them lay on the counter in plain sight."

"You didn't have time to put them away," said the reporter, and bade him good-night. Superintendent Seavey and Assistant-Superintendent Dixon appeared at the Armory at about 1:30 in a carriage. Taking two officers, with them, they drove to the scene of the murder to get some clew.

Capt. O'Donnell is entitled to credit for a little scheme that worked to a charm. The horse was turned loose, and Officer Henry Meyer was ordered to mount him. Detectives Wiley and Murnane followed behind. The horse was allowed to go according to his will, and, after staggering around a circultous route, made an almost direct bee line to a barn in an alley between Desplaines and Jefferson streets, in the neighborhood of Erie street, and stopped. Officer Thorpe lent a helping hand, and the owners of the animal were soon fixed upon, and arrested in a house at No. 157 North Jefferson street. They gave the names of William Lynett and Richard Lane, and are brothers-in-law. Both were taken to the Armory, where they were closely questioned, but up to a late hour nothing of any consequence had been obtained from them. They acknowledged that the horse and wagon belonged to them, but denied all knowledge of the man who had used it, and claimed to have left it standing on Knizie street, and supposed that it had been stolen when they could not find it. They did not report the theft, and they made sundry other statements that led them into a fair way of maxing a full confession. That they know who the assassin was, is plainly apparent, and it seems only a question of a short time when they divulge the secret.

At a late hour the Armory police arrested the husband of Mrs. Harvey, and, upon searching the upper rooms in the house, found another bolt of stolen silk and two new revolvers. Harvey was arrested and was

that the officer was standing beside the wagon when the shot was fired. He ran to pick up the officer, called for help, and saw the man jump from the wagon and run away.

SCOTCH AND IRISH JUSTICE. Woman in a Quarrel Kills Her Husband and Is Sentenced to Be Hung-A Man Murders His Wife, and Is Let Off with a

his wife (apparently without provocation) three blows, which felied her to the ground. After this he left her for a moment, then, returning, lifted her up and east her down again. The woman (who was far advanced in pregnancy) prayed that the priest and doctor might be sent for, as she felt herself dying; and Spillane went out for the purpose, swearing an oath as he left the house that he "hoped his wife would never recover." She actually expired shortly afterward, saying, before she died, "God forgive him who did it to me, and he will miss me yet!" Now, how was the crime of this man treated! In the first place, he was charged with "nan-slaughter" only, though the counsel for the prosecution remarked that "the evidence would warrant the charge of murder."

In the second place, though there was absolutely no defense offered, and though two witnesses deposed to his swearing he hoped his wife would not recover, and another appeared in court with a head broken by Soiliane's, friends for bearing testimony against blun,—in spite of all this, the jury, after finding him guilty, recommended him to mercy.

Lastly, to complete the ghastly farce, the Judge (Chief-Justice May) told the prisoner that his double murder of wife and unborn babe was an "mear an accident as anything could be," and sentenced him to one week's imprisonment.

This, if we may trust the Cork Examiner's reporter (I write, of course, assuming that the

as "near an accident as anything could be," and sentenced him to one week's imprisonment.

This, if we may trust the Cork Examiner's reporter (1 write, of course, assuming that the story of the trial is given therein correctly), was the measure dealt out by counsel, jury, and Judge to Cornelius Spillane,—ne week's imprisonment! And to Isabel Grant—the heart-broken and penitent creature who, in the brief madness of drink and sudden quarrel, gave one blow (not three)—counsel, jury, and Judge have dealt,—death. She will be hanged unless the Home Secretary interfere. She is now enduring the double agony of remorse for her crime and of mortal terror in anticipation of the scaffold, while Spillate has, of sourse, been for the last three weeks at large, his brief sentence having expired, and doubtless his position among his friends very little, if at all, altered by the "accident" of the death of his wife and unborn child.

Comment on these two parallet stories of the

There is very little need to strike terror into There is very little need to strike terror into the minds of wives respecting the crime of hisband-nurder. There is, however, alas! the most grievous and crying need to alarm the more brutal sort of husbands as to the consequence of killing their wives. Yet Cornelius Spillane has had one week's imprisonment, and Isabel Grant lies under sentence of death. I am, air, etc., Yhances Power Cornel.

RESERVED SEATS. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO. Oct. 4. —In answer to an article reflect ing upon us that appeared in this morning's edition of THE TRIBUNE, under the caption of "The Re-served-Seat Swindling" and in order that the public

may exactly understand our connection with the sale of tickets at our place of business, we desire sale of tickets at our blace of business, we desire to publish the following statement:

These sales take place under our direction or not as may be arranged. In the former case we receipt for the tickets, and account for the sales which are made by our clerk, and for whose deportment we "Did you see the parties who brought the goods?"

"I saw two fellows,—young fellows,—but I i can't describe them. I didn't knew nothing about them goods. They brought them in and laid them on the counter. I didn't put them away. I thought I would report them. My wife wanted me to go down to the station and report the goods to-night, but I told her to let them find them themselves."

"Did you pay the two men any money on the goods!"

"No."

"Did your wife!"

"No. I always gave her orders not to pay."

"These sales take place under our direction or not as may be arranged. In the former case we receipt for the tokets, and account for the sales which are made by our clerk, and for whose denorment we hold ourselves responsible. In the latter we simply give the use of our office for the correlation of the parties and the enter-tainment we are certainly not accommable.

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"Home" Double Woven Wire Mattress gu anteed the best. Price, \$6. For cale by Colb Wirts, furniture dealers, 217 and 219 State str

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Charles Heidsleck's Champagnes.—The popular Sillery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal," so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Emil Schuitze, 35 Seaverstreet, New York. Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacca

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Fancy Goods!

We display in this Dept. a full stock of all the Attractive Styles French, English, and Italian Mannfacture.

Cut Steel, Conch Shell, Blue Steel, Ivory. Black and Red Garnet, Onyx. Whitby Jet, Coral, Shell, Pearl, Roman Gold, Coin Silver, Filigree Silver,

Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Ear-Rings. Necklaces, Back and Side Combs, Pendants, Crosses, Bracelets, Bangles Barbe Pins, Hair Ornaments, Cloak Clasps, Velvet Bags and Belts, Embroidered Bags, Specie Purses, Purse Trimmings, Pocket Books. "Celluloid" Combs. Brushes, Mirrors, Rubber Goods,

Circular Clasps -- Oxydized, Silver, Steel, and Japanese. Belt Bucklers-Silver, Pearl, & Steel, Vinagrettes, Chatelaines, Odor Cases,

FANSI BLACK SILKS Russia, Pearl, Ebony, Lace-Covered Pearl,

Flowered. Roman Beads, Millinery. Trimmings, and Ornaments.

THE FINEST STOCK IN THE WEST! Chas. Gossage & Co. STATE-ST.

WASHINGTON-ST.

GROCERNES.

GROCERIES.

We are alive to the wants of the public, as the following prices will prove:

FLOUR. Winter Wheat, choice\$5.50 Spring Wheat, choice..... Patents, choice..... Patents. fine...... 8.00

We have on hand 100 barrels of the finesi Patent Flour (made from old wheat), which we sell at \$9.00 per barrel. EAll Flour warranted, and delivered in any part of the city, Hyde Park, Englewood,

Babbitt's Best Soap, 100 bars per box...\$6.50 Proctor & Gamble's Soap, 60 bars per box. 3.45 Kirk's German Soap, 60 bars per box.... 3.30 Kingsford's Starch, 6-lb box..... 50

A full fine of California Canned Profts just received, and at lowest possible proces. HONG KONG TEA CO.

> 110 & 112 Madison-st. C. JEVNE, Prop.

Our Fall and Winter stock of Clothing has arrived; the largest and best selection in the city. JAS. WILDE, Jr., & CO., cor. State & Madison.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS

HOSIERY NEW STYLES LOW PRICES

We have added largely to our stock of Novelties in this Dep't, and invite the attention of all who desire bargains in Fine Hosiery.

An examination of the following special lots is solicited: 200 dozen Ladies' regular made Balbriggan Hose at 250 a pair.

100 doz. Ladies' Solid Colors and Stripes, extra heavy, at 35c. A great bargain.

150 doz. asserted Solid Colors and Stripes, full regular made, at 50c. These are a splendid quality and would be good value at 65c.

A Job Lot of Ladies' Ribbed Fleeced Hose in dark colors, at 60c. These would be cheap at 80c, and cannot be duplicated. A line of Children's regular made Fancy Hose, in small sizes, at 20 and 25c.

W. A. SIMPSON & CO., 113 & 115 State-st.

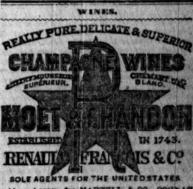
WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

Public attention is invited to

From low-priced trimmi qualities up to the richest grades of the best Lyons makers Also to full lines of choice new shades in

value. Elegant Novelties in Black and Col'd Brocade Gros Grains, Foulards and Twills. Cheapest Black and Colored Velvets in this market.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO



SMOKE Sc CIGAR,

AREND'S

NEW DESIGNS

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Finances in Chicago Steady and Strong.

The Stock Market-Condition of the English Joint-Stock Banks.

The Produce Markets Steadier--Provisions Easy---Hogs Weak.

Breadstuffs Firmer, but Close Tame.

FINANCIAL.

ing the Chicago banks the situation is one of teadiness. Applications from the country for rediscounts have been a little more presente last day or two. The mercantile demand commodations is satisfactory, though not ag. The paper presented for discount is scattered, is in small amounts, and as a of a legitimate kind. The Board of Trade some bank funds occupied in carrying grain, of discount are 6@10 per cent to regular cuswith special rates in special cases.

r hand, there seems to be a good, healthy flow he crops towards all our grain centres."

Work exchange was sold between banks at but there were larger offerings at that price the market would take.

It is clearings were \$4,000,000.

The stock market prices opened weak, but he stock market prices opened weak, but he firm, and in nearly all cases at the highest to the day. Fluctuations are frequent but large, and the market is one in which a specific operator has to be willing to work for \(\frac{1}{2} \) c. decidedly an unsafe market for outsiders, g in its ups and downs emphatically a 'made' ket. To operate successfully, it is necessary to its ups and owns emphatically a "made".

To operate successfully, it is necessary terstand and take advantage of all the finens. No one can de much who is not abarp he to buy and sell between 2c. Jay Gonid litted with a heavy short interest in the er stocks, especially in Northwestern. His form in the latter are said to look beyond the ions in the latter are said to look beyond the latter turn to the control of the western Road at the next election, and Mills are assisting in the short light But it is noticeable that, notwithstand-the reports of a heavy short interest, stocks i yield much. There is a difference of a between the Chicago and New York dealthe merits of the Granger stocks. The of opinion here is that these stocks will wer, but in New York the majority of us go the other way. The Western armgo the other way. The Western argu-ut the decrease in St. Paul earnings, and crop in Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, and are met by the New-Yorkers with the

other op in Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, and other are met by the New-Yorkers with the mis of the favorable balance of trade, the of prosperity, and the certainty of specieston. But the Western operators were righting when they sold St. Paul to Wall Street and they may be right now.

wisiness of the Northwestern Road is good, officers report themselves as surprised that ineas and earnings are as large they are, beened at 13, and clessed at the same price; a Union advanced from 95% to 96; St. Paul a was steady at 31%; the preferred addition of the control of the closing quotation, 40%; sed at 69; Northwestern opened at 68%, sed at 69; Northwestern opened weak at clined to 38%, and then rose steadily all ernoon to the closing quotation, 40%; estern preferred ranged from 71 to 71%; land was better, and recovered part of the of the day before, opening at 114%, and at 115%; Michigan Central opened at 69%, sed at 70%; lilinois Central recovered from 80%, and Wabash from 18% to 18%; Oni-Alton was steady at 83% bid.

Based ering the decrease of earnings on the Heard first rest.

e corresponding week of last year was alto-phenomenal in its earnings, showing as it greatest receipts for any consecutive six the history of the road, road bonds were active. Northwesterns and o & Alton were unchanged; St. Pauls were sing at 95%; Burlington, Cedar Rapids &

Chicago & Alton were unchanged; St. Pauls were off, closing at 95%; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern were also eff. closing at 60%.

Stocks held largely abroad, like Erie and Illinois Central, gave no further signs of weakening, and this, with the improvement in Governments and the comparative steadiness in prices on the Board of Trade, was taken as an indication that the situstion, financially, was not as serious abroad as had been at first feared. The last quotation of consols, however, was off 3-16, although the price was then 1-16 better than the day before. Private advices from New York and London leave no doubt that the situation of affairs is critical in fingland as in Scotland. It may be confidently expected that whether there is a panic or not, there will be a number of commercial and manufacturing failures, and in London probably bank failures.

The Scotch failures are multiplying, and things look squally. Rumors of a failure among the English provincial joint-stock banks are current, and if suspensions begin there, the end will be dubious. There has been so much said about the unsoundness of the British banks and the British banking system by the best financial writers in England that there is a good deal of cuitosity in this country to see how they will stand this last strain. In Chicago the banks have been purified as by fire since the panic; the number of banks have been affurther reduction of capital and surplus among the banks that remain, and dividends have been almost universally reduced. But nothing of this healthy movement has been seen in England. There bank capital has actually been increased; dividends not only in the case of the City of Glasgow Bank, but in others, have prothe general list advanced \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \). During the afternoon the market was strong under brisk purchases, and the entire list advanced, Lake Shore being most prominent in dealings, and selling up from 67\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 69\(\frac{1}{2} \). Granger shares showed an advance from the lowest point of the day of 1 to 1\(\frac{1}{2} \), and coal stocks a rise of \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 1. Kanass Pacific sold up from 7\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 8\(\frac{1}{2} \). At the close the market was sustained, and prices were generally at the highest of the day. Transactions aggregated 165,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Erie, 61,000 Lake Shore, 2,200 Wabash, 2,500 Northwestern common, 16,000 preferred, 9,000 St. Paul common, 8,600 preferred, 13,000 Lackawanna, 3,200 Michigan Central, 3,600 Union Pacific, 6,300 Western Union, 1,000 Missouri, Kanasa & Texas, and 4,300 Kansas Pacific Gold opened at 100\(\frac{1}{2} \), and closed firm at 100\(\frac{1}{2} \). Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were quiet. State securities were diall. Money active at 3\(\frac{1}{2} \), closing at 3\(\frac{1}{2} \). Prime mercantile paper, 4\(\frac{1}{2} \). The Treasury disbursed \$187,000.

Cleatings, \$11,000,000.

Sterling exchange, 480\(\frac{1}{2} \); sight, 484\(\frac{1}{2} \). Dry-goods imports for the week, \$1,275,000.

divisions have been simont and elivations have been simont and elivations have been simont and the elivation of this shealthy mentally reduced. The mothing of this shealthy mentally reduced that nothing of this shealthy mentally reduced to the case of the city of Glagow Rank, but in others, have progressively increased; dividends not only in the case of any consequence. The banks have progressively increased in the last few years, and until mow there have been any bank failures of any consequence. The banks have been bitterly hard, and the farmers, cotton, iron, and other manufacturers, and East India merchinats have been incurring colossal losses. The Enzish banks, too, pay interest even on call deposits, and in some cases this runs as high as 35, por cents. An English financial writer in the Fortegard to the English jord-chip glees facts with regard to the English of the property of the English jord-chip glees facts with regard to the English of the property of the English jord-chip glees and to the English jord-chip glees and the property of the English

The end of this has now come. These merchants and manufacturers can be carried by the banks no longer. No more capital can be allured into the banks on the promise of high dividends to be paid out of its own advances. The liquidation in London has been delayed longer than in Chicago, because of the immensely superior supply of capital in the former place. It is to be hoped there will be no panic, but such a settling up and closing out as has not been seen since 1886 there certainly will be. West Lake si, se corner of shellows, in ... a. Lauritz Schreiber... of Wood si, s. 1.24 West Fourteenth si, seed and Young is the Lauritz Schreiber... of Wood si, s. 1.24 122 ft, improved, and Ang. 22 (Louis Field-122 ft, improved, and Ang. 22 (Louis Field-122 ft, improved, and Ang. 22 (Louis Field-122 ft, improved, dated Oct. 2 (John H. Hair to Thomas G. Hair). Flortmond st, 130 ft wof North Wells st, s. 1, 28.355 ft, improved, dated Oct. 2 (John H. Hair to Thomas G. Hair). Flortmond st, same as the above, dated Oct. 3 (John Klein to John Lorig to John Klein, ... 50 ft to alley. In John St. 12 (John Lorig to John Klein, ... 50 ft to alley. In Andreas Koch). Glybourn av, 397 ft n w of Sheffield av, aw f, 28.3110 ft, improved, dated Oct. 3 (Mary Beathin to Wilhelm Kortum). Bobey st, 208 ft no f Polk st, w f, 24x11395 ft, improved, dated Oct. 3 (Mary Beathin to Wilhelm Kortum).

swindling mining-stock speculators.

The San Francisco Builetia is doing its best to stem the rushing tide of speculation in San Francisco in mining stocks. To Eastern men it says:

We are told that considerable Eastern capital is being put into stocks here and in New York. It is to be swindled, we had much rather it would be those in other States than California. We have quite enough broken down men here for the present generation. There is no danger that there will not be stocks enough to go around. The certificates are here, and they are here for sale, if not by the cord at least by the bushel. There are over 20,009,000 shares represented by the mines listed at the Boads, and millions more to come out if the operators succeed in getting these off on favorable terms. We have excellent engravers and printers here, and fast machinery; hence there is no danger of running short of mining share certificates. There are probably enough in existence to give a share to every man, woman, and child in America. here is no danger that mining locations will give out. The mineral belt has not been towered by a long way, and old locations can be subdivided indefinitely. Send out the capital, and the certificates will be forthcoming, with all the flattering promises of a fortune for everybody whe wants one. SWINDLING MINING-STOCK SPECULATORS

	. Water one.			1986 DEF 33				
34		GOL	D.		The sale			
4	The fluctuation	as of gold	for the	year have	been:			
ē	1878.	Opening.	Highest.	Invest. C	Rosing.			
2	January	10234	10216	101%	10136			
	February	10136	10296	10196	10136			
	March	102	102	100%	101%			
10	April	10136	10156	100%	100/8			
68	May	100%	10136	100%	101			
	June	101	101	100%	100%			
•	July	10096	100%	100%	100%			
ø	August	100%	100%	10019	100%			
2	September		100%	Section of the Park of the Par	300%			
۹	SILVER SHIPMENTS TO CHINA:							
۹	The following	shows the	silver	shipments	since			
1	Jan. 1 to China from San Francisco:							
a				Nine month	-			
3		10 M 11 825 M	1878	U-02/50/60 R27/6	877.			
	Fine bars	The Board	\$6, 145,	137 8 5.	416,850			
ei.	Mexican dollars		. 1,917,	151 2	029, 635			
	Trade dollars		1, 172,	290 6,	554.909			
•	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Control of the last of the las	_	-	-			

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK. Oct. 4.—The stock market this morning opened strong, with a fractional advance, but soon became weak, and there was a decline ranging from 5 to 15, the latter St. Paul pre-

ferred. Towards noon a recovery took place, and the general list advanced % to %. During the afternoon the market was strong under brisk pur-

COIN QUOTATIONS. The following are the quotations in this market

Mess pork.....

1323 3131	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	7. 231	9, 236	6,864	9.32
Wheat, bu	161, 735	172,689	110,648	301,40
Corn, bu	184, 178	164,124	368,475	105, 19
Uats, bu	62, 394	124,824	81,994	708, 89
Rye, bu	15, 189	8,511	**** *****	********
Barley, ou	73, 639	47, 328	24, 121	39, 43
Grass seed, lbs	190, 138	258, 382	73,296	200, 12
F. seed, los	703, 455	672,535		1, 195, 75
B. corn, lbs	160, 390	1154,000	44, 139	42,53
C. meats, lbs	154, 160	102,000	1,297,864	
Beef, tcs	*** ******	*** *****	3	10
seef, bris	*** *****	**** *****	108	25
ork, bris	*******	490	1,264	77
Lard, lbs	31,593		851, 610	
Tallow, lbs	48,325	32, 140	63, 816	65,08
Butter, lbs	274, 205	185, 539	120,460	187,87
live hogs, No.	16.144	14.833	4,823	4,75
Cattle, No	4.643	3,238	1,401	1,39
Sheep, No	2,139	803	404	*** ****
Hides, lbs	98,804	66, 530	132, 270	134,70
Highwines, b'is .	*** ******	48 248	67,810	47 04
Wool, 164	322, 131			47,82
Potatoes, bu	3.414	765	205	
Coal, tons	8,077	13, 420	1,390	1,17
Hay, tons	20			
Lumber. m ft.	4,707	T 2 272	3,428	2,62
Shingles, m	1,500	4, 280	230	81
Salt, bris	13, 033	4,280	2,705	3,43
Poultry, ibs,	21.850	184	220	43

Green Bay road, se cor of Addison S. W. 1, 50
It to alley, dated Oct. 4 (F. A. Weage to C. L.
Wester)

Chestnut St. 120 ft wo f Frederic place, n. 1, 40
X150 ft, dated Sept. 28 (Fhineas Ayer to Olive
A. Turner)

Englewood av. 224 9-10 fe of South Hassed St.
In 1, 750:124 ft, dated Ayert S (William Hopkinson to Toright St. of Stone St. e f. 28x177 ft,
Wabash Ayer. 24 (F. not Fifty-Second St. e f. 25
Hart St. sof Forty-drat St. w f. 24x122 ft, dated
Sept. 14 (William S. Hall to Alexander Bennett)

Wallace St. 224 ft n of Fifty-Second St. e f. 25
125 ft, dated Dec. 5, 1873 (E. A. and M. B.
Hewitt to John J. W. O'Donoghue)

COMMERCIAL.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for

withdrawn from store during Interday for elly consumption: 1,689 on wheat, 5,331 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 11 cars No. 2 amber wheat, 7 cars No. 1 red, 40 cars No. 2 red, 6 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected (65 winter wheat); 3 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars No. 2 do, 1 car No. 1

corn by sail to Buffalo, with few vessels offering.

Room was taken for 138,000 bu wheat, 320,000 bu
corn, 75,000 bu oats, and 54,000 bu barley.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, on the
basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, and
35c on fourth-class to do, which includes meats.

Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at
14c and 15c for corn and wheat to New York, and 14c and 15c for corn and wheat to New York, and 15½c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were 13½c on wheat and 12½c on corn.

The following is the substance of a letter dated Hastings, Neb., Oct. 1:

The quantity of wheat now moving from all points in this section is very large. The streets are crowded with farmers teams bringing it to market, warehouses are nearly all full, the trains long and hearily loaded, and an unusual demand for additional activity station. The weather is fine, and country roads in good condition. You will have plenty of new corn in market in November.

market in November.

The Board of Trade approved of the following two amendments to the rules yesterday, which will probably be balloted on next Monday. The proposition to abolish the afternoon session was lost:

The following was recommended to be added to

proposition to abolish the afternoon session was lost:

The following was recommended to be added to Rule 30: In case the purchaser shall require the weighing and suripping of lard that has been delivered on market weights, such weighing and stripping shall be done and the result reported within five business days, including the day of delivery, after delivery, or the purchaser shall have no right or reclamation on the seller.

The proposed smendment to Rule 29: Provided, That in all cases specified as for cash, the buyer

IN NEW YORK YESTERD Oct. 4.—Receipts—Flour, 17, 956 brils; wheat, 317, 400 bn: corn. 200, 050 bu; oata, 76, 225 bu; corn-meal, 100 pkgs; rye, 3, 200 bu; barley, 13, 350 bu; malt, 3, 100 pkgs; pork, 452 bris; beef, 4.274 pkgs; cut meata, 940 pkgs; lard, 2, 173 pkgs; whisky, 888 bris.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 10, 200 bu; cots

Also 1, 533, 000 bu rye, against 1, 078, 000 bu s

Bobey st. 208 ftn of Polk St. w 1, 28111373 ft. improved, dated Oct. 3 (F. A. Weage to B. M. Munn).

Sholto st. 214 ft s of West Taylor st. w 1. 37% ft to alley, dated Oct. 4 (John Kraus to August Thiele).

Sholto st. 204 ft s of West Taylor st. w 1, 25x 100 ft. dated Oct. 4 (August Thiele to John Kraus).

North Market st. 47 1-8 ft. s of Huron st. e 1, 1811-123.75 ft. with building, No. 138. dated Oct. 1 (F. W. Newhall to E. M. Johnson).

Buron st. 95 ft w of North State, st. s 1, 25394 ft. dated Sept. 12 (W. S. Dicklifton to Emma S. Adams).

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were irregular, with a moderate volume of trading. Pork averaged higher, and lard and meats easier, the latter being weak, in sympathy with a reported decline of libe per 100 lbs in hogs at the Stock-Yards; while lard decline 6d per 112 lbs in Liverpool. The fact of rather large stocks here operates to keep prices (...wm, in the absence of a good demand for shipment.

Mass Poux—Declined 15c in the early part of the session, reacted 20c, and closed about the same as Thursday evening. Sales were reported of 475 bris spot at \$7.752.0, 750 bris seller November at \$7.702.700; \$.750 bris seller December at \$7.52.2, 750; \$7.50 bris seller January at \$8.75. Total, 28.475 bris. The market closed steady at \$7.754.78. 500, \$7.7575 for October, \$7.874, for November, \$7.924, \$7.55.20, 55. PROVISIONS.

... \$4.10 \$5.10 \$5.10 \$5.35 ... 4.25 5.25 5.25 5.50 ... 8.85 4.90 4.85 5.10 ... 3.85 4.80 4.80 5.00

dull at 5c for white, 4%c for yellow, for brown. PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$8.000 mess. \$8.5000.00 for extra mess, and \$17.00

-Was quiet at 640614e for city and 6140 FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. There was a moderate local demand, and some shippers were looking around, but bid about 25c below asking prices, which holders would not accept, as wheat was stronger. Sales were reported of 1450 bris whiters, partly at \$4.40; 275 bris spring extrast partly at \$5.00; and 200 bris rye flour at \$2.7062.75. Total, 925 bris. The following was the gauge of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, \$5.0045.50; fair to good brands of white winters, \$4.004.50; good to choice red winters, \$4.5065.00; prime to choice springs, \$4.5065.00; fair to good Minnesots agrings, \$5.004.50; choice to fancy Minnesots agrings, \$5.0045.50; patent aprings, \$6.0065.00; low grade, \$2.5063.00.

Bran—Was in fair demand and stendy. Sales were 40 tons at \$5.00 free on board, and \$7.8568.00 on track. Con: Mrat—Coarse what spinnial at \$13.50 per ton on track. Sale was made of 700 tons on private terms. SPRING WHEAT—Was ective and stronger. The market for next month opened about 16c higher, declined for additional control of the additional control of

consumption: 1,650 on wheat, 6,331 bu 179.

The following crain was appended into store in this city yesterday morthiff: 11 cars No. 2 ambet wheat, 7 cars No. 1 cars No. 2 ambet wheat, 7 cars No. 1 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars No. 2 do, 10 T cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected, 4 cars no gapte (60s spring wheat); 61 cars high mixed corn. 157 cars and 25. 100 to No. 2 do, 104 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (355 corn); 17 cars white costs, 3 d cars No. 2 dos (20 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars No. 10 cars white costs, 3 d cars No. 2 mixed, 13 cars rejected (40 cars No. 10 cars No. 1 cars No. 1 cars white costs, 3 d cars No. 2 mixed, 13 cars rejected (40 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected (30 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected (30 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected (30 cars extra No. 3 do, 50c cars No. 2 do, 5 cars vice to the control of the con

Mess pork—500 ors at \$8.77% for January.
Lard—1, 500 tes at \$6.22% for November and \$6.25 for December.

Wheat was quiet and cafer, selling at 83%@83%c for October, closing at the inside. November sold at 84%s 85c, and closed at 85c.

Corn was quiet at 34%@34%c for October and 35%s for November.

Oats sold at 93%@200 for November and at 19c cash.
Mess pork was casy. Sales were reported of 2,000 bris at \$7.85%.787% for November and \$7.92% for December.

Lard was quiet, with sales of 1,000 tes at \$6.22% for December, \$6.20 for November, and \$6.27% for October.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at \$7.72%s07.75 for October. \$7.82%

\$7.85 for November, and \$7.82%.73% for December.

Sales 2,000 bris at \$7.90 for December and \$7.82%s07.85% for November.

Lard was nominal at \$6.17%@8.20 for October. \$6.20

\$8.22% for November.

Lard was nominal at \$6.17%@8.20 for October. \$6.20

\$8.22% for November.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of \$0,000 ibs for

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 50,000 lbs for October at \$4.90,

October at \$4.90.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in light request and easy under large offerings of new corn. The color of the new crop is excellent, the quality on the whole good, and the crop is larger than dealers expected it would be: Fine green carpet brush, 4\(\text{0.00}\)4\(\text{0.00}\)6 is green hurl. 4\(\text{0.00}\)4\(\text{0.00}\)6 is red-tipped hurl. 3\(\text{0.00}\)4\(\text{0.00}\)6 is red-tipped do. 3\(\text{0.00}\)8\(\text{0.00}\)6 is inferior, 2\(\text{0.00}\)6\(\text{0.00}\)6 is the creen, with hurl enough to work it, 3\(\text{0.00}\)6\(\text{0.00}\)6 is the different grades, and stocks are not augmenting to any notable extent. Prices range as before and may be regarded as steady and firm. Following are the enotations: Creamery, 20\(\text{0.00}\)2\(\text{0.00}\)7 is conducted to common, 6\(\text{0.00}\)6 is a steady of freeling in this market. Stocks of the low-priced brands of grain-bags are allittle short, but otherwise stocks are ample and a fairly satisfactory business is in progress. Quotations remain as before: Stark, 2\(\text{0.00}\)6 is a marican, 19\(\text{0.00}\)6 is burliston, 21c; Ottar Creek, 20c; American, 19\(\text{0.00}\)6 is burliston, 21c; Ottar Creek, 20c; American, 19\(\text{0.00}\)6 is burliston.

deg., 180; gasonus, natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20.225c.

PULLTRY—Continnes in fair request and easy, in consequence of the liberal official of the state of the liberal official fancy, 900481, 03.

IMPERIAL—COMMON. 23828: good do. 30235c; medium. 35238c; good do. 40235c; fine. 45648c; fases, 50265c; cholice, 60265c; cholicest, 63673c; Young Hyraon—Common. 21825c; good de. 25232c; Young Hyraon—Common. 21825c; good de. 25232c; medium. 35238c; good die. 40243c; fine. 45648c; finest, 50255c; cholicest, good de. 60243c; fine. 45648c; finest, 50255c; cholicest, good de. 60242c; medium. 35235c; good medium. 35245c; finest, 45255c; cholicest, 55235c; cholicest, 55255c; cholicest, 55255c; cholicest, 55255c; cholicest, 55255c; disest, 50255c; cholicest, 55255c; LIVE STOCK.
 CRIICA90.

 Receipts —
 Cattle.
 Hogs.
 Sheen.

 Monday
 3.775
 15, 253
 41

 Tuesday
 5.395
 13, 629
 648

 Wednesday
 4, 719
 33, 080
 1, 901

 Thursday
 4, 463
 16, 144
 2, 139

 Priday
 3, 500
 15,000
 1, 500

GREEN PRUITS—All varieties of grapes were detern, and prices were a shade lower. Apples were elling at quotations. Feaches will soon be out of narket: Apples. \$1.50@2.25 per bri. Concord and blana grapes, 264c per lb; Delaware and Catawba to 507c per lb; Ionia do, \$610c; pears 50c681.00; ling. Java, 28@30c; O. G. Java, 25@ cv Rio, 1914@2014c; good to prime, 18@

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—CATTLE-Recelpts, 580 caroads, against 645 last week: supply com mon to fairmarket steady; prices about the same as last week.
SHERP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 16,400, or 8,000 less
than last week; quality fair to good; sheep brought last
eek's prices; jambs under a lighter run than last

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet yesterday. The offerings were very light, and nearly all were sold early. No changes were made in prices, which centinue at \$7.50\$.

7.75 for piece stuff, \$8.50\$.09 for common, and \$9.50

\$10.50 for medium inch lumber. Lath were steady at \$1.25, and shingles at \$1.75\$.10. The fleet is expected by Monday morning. Sales included cargo sohr Anstralia, from Muskegon, 165,000 ft strips and boards at \$11.50.

The yard market was active and firm. An advance of 50c per 1,000 ft on common grades is under advisement. Quotations:

First and second clear, 1% and 2 inch. \$22,00\$.30.00

Third clear, 1% to 2 inch. 29,00\$.00

Third clear, 1% to 2 inch. 29,00\$.00

Third clear, 1% to 2 inch. 29,00\$.00

First and clear dressed siding. 18,00\$.16,50

First common dressed siding. 18,00\$.16,50

First common dressed siding. 18,00\$.16,50

Fivering, first common, dressed. 22,00

Flooring, second coramon, dressed. 18,00\$.11,00

Box boards, A, 15 inches and upwards. 31,00\$.00

A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. 20,00\$.00

But obstacks, 10 to 12 inch. 20,00\$.00

#\$71,00@38.50 28.00@30.00 16.00@16.50 14.00@16.50 22.00 22.00 23.00@31.00 25.00 26.00@17.00 26.00@41.00 20.00@11.00 9.00@11.00 9.00@11.00 9.00@11.00 9.00@11.00 9.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 9.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 18.00@11.00 19.00 19.00 Box boards, B. 13 inches and upwards.
Box boards, C. 10 to 12 inch.
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch.
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch.
D or common stock boards.
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 14 ft.
Fickets, select, dressed, and beaded.
Lath.
Shingles, 'A "standard to extra dry.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

NEW YORK.
Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

New York, Oct. 4.—Grain.—Winter wheat railled &
Gle per bu on a livelier inquiry from export and speculative interests, resulting in an extraordinarily large
aggregate of business and lichter offerings, leaving off
treemistry, salies and discher offerings.

lev irregular; No. 2 fall, \$1.04; No. 3 spring, 6442.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanced.
RECRIPTS—Flour, \$0.00 bris; wheat, \$9.00 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, \$0.00 bris; wheat, \$9.00 bu.
PRILADELPHIA.
PRILADE

No. 2 204c; Michipan, 244c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4 — COTTON—Dull and drooping as 104c.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—White heavy, dull. and lower to sell; red and amber, 830/88c; white, 846/92c; receipts, 12 000 but shipments, 12 000 but. Corro dull at 386/40c. One—lie mand fair and market firm at 226/25c. Rye quiet at 506/35c. Barley dul and unchanged.

FROVISIONS—PORK ensiety: 826/82c, 850 bris. Lard in fair demand; current make. \$6.35; factile Jobbing. \$7.505.

St. O. Bulk meats in fair demand at \$4.2664.36. \$5.35.

Mulisky—Bacon firmer at \$5.00, 80.046.12b, and Whitsky—Pork shoot firmer to be one of \$7.505.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping: fancy creamory, 227c; choice Western Reserve, 156/17c; Centra Ohio, 136/16c.

Linksked Oil.—55657c.

St. Louis.

Linsard Oil.—55@57c.

St. Louis. Oct. 4.—Urain—Wheat better: No. 2 red.
St. Louis. Oct. 4.—Urain—Wheat better: No. 2 red.
St. Louis. St. Louis. October: Society for No. 2 red.
St. Control of the St. Cont

42c. Onts array; white at \$0.00011.00.

Hav—Quiet at \$0.00011.00.
Paovisions—Fork quiet, but stendy, at \$0.0008.00.
Lard figure choice leaf tierce, \$0.75; do kegs, \$10.00.
Bulk means quiet; shoulders 4,c; clear rib, \$66.000; clear, 65.
Bacom quiet; shoulders, \$6.000; clear, 65.
656c; deer, 65c. Hams, sugar-cured, 120.000.
Whisny—Market dull at \$1.00.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANAPOLIS,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—Flours—Quiet and aschanged.

sidens, \$2.00@2.75.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Flours—steady; light demand
Western superfine, \$3.00@3.50; Wisconsin united, \$4.

MARINE

MILWAU MILWAUNZE, Oct. 4.—Cap the scow Christie, reports to noon, when about twenty mi Big Point Sauble, he saw at peared to be the bottom of a drift on the lake. He j orary sheds | latter, two in

dering Canadian ports, 2,806; d. Cos; United States steam was states attend with the control of the control of

Crain freights were framer corn, under agood inquiry, wil ings of vesseis. Charters were 000 bn wheat, 320,000 bn corn and \$4,000 bn barley. The Bu Schrs Saveland (Thursday after echr M. W. Puige and barge Ar steam barge Inter-Ocean, of Gould and schr Goshawk, w dore, wheat and corn. To Balley, barley at 3½c. To Er corn. To Sarnis: Prop Pridge Coyne, for corn, and to Og Champlain and City of Conce G. Päster, wheat to Buffalo. There were but eight vess Mirket yesterday, and shipper of craft. No charters were re son that vessels were not to be The Bay City Tribane of The lowing: "Several of the pring terday were holding for an This, like the last rise, must to the tireday attack of a rrivals paralively stanch vessels left the vessel left. LAKE FREI

THE LIME KILN
And still the contract for do
proving the channel at they
and present appearances, indit
be for some time to come. To
tween the bidders, and the
now taking evidence necessary
pute. When the bids were
Aug. 10; Capt. Mackenzie sail
and in his communication
recommended its acceptance,
put in the next lowest bid y
the delay. Gen. Weitzel is
second invitation for bids w
thus cause the whole grout
again, and longer delay the co
of the most needed improveme
Detroit Post and Tribune, 4th

Burralo, N. Y. Oct. 4
Charters—Amaranth, cos
Chicago and Milwankee, 2
So per pri; cement to
Winslow, Duluth, Buffalo,
Balleutine, Cuba, Chicago:
Detroit; W. H. Barnum, M.
Marquette; schrs; (Cape Hos
King Sisters (L. 000 bris sals,
Stakes, Bay City; Butcher B
San Diego (L. 240 bris salt),
(500 tons coal), Milwankee
Amosphere, Miama Belle
Gerach, Lyman Casey, Tol
Theo Perry, Bay City; J. E
Passed Port Colborne in ting 6 p. m. Oct. 3—Schrs W.
Bivina, Chicago.

Kastward—Trade Wind,
and Singapore, Kingston, BUFFALO, N. Yr. Oct. 4 .-

bu corn, 8,000 cu corn; Mid bu corn, 8,000 bu corn fee Cleared—John Carter, U G. L. Booth, Moeris, 55,4 lumber for Joilet: Beile J lumber; prop Montaux, wheat; Lockport, Lockpor Jand, Willow Springs, 21,4 oats.

WASHINGTON.

Butler, the Lecherous Bondholder-Reconciliation-Railroad Right-of-Way Through an Indian Reservation.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washindron, D. C., Oct. 4.—The understanding here in regard to the status of the inquiry into the amount of Government bonds held by Gen. Butler is understood to be as follows: After Butler wrote Secretary Sherman demanding the discharge of the Treasury employe he supposed had made known the facts contained in the books of the Department as to the amount and character of these bonds, the Secretary called on this employe for an explana-

secretary called on this employe for an explana

that during the late session of the Circuit Court nere some of the members of the Warrenton

effected on the spot.

A free movements: demand stricted scale, and blading dactory; for Liverpool, entire bris flour, mostly through ft, 8,000 bu wheat at 80; 11,000 but wheat at 80; 11,000 but wheat at 80; 12,000 but within a range of 4548 through freight, 2,700 plant of 600650 per 100 lbs. Associated Press.

Oct. 4. -FLOUR-Dull and un restern red. \$1.08\(\psi\); amber, 17\(\pi\)1.08; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.00. er; yellow, \$0\(\pi\)50\(\pi\)6; mixed, hite Western, 27\(\pi\)300; mixed a pork. 89,25. India mesa, amoked, 111/4012e; pickied, 1026. Lard casier; outchers', \$6,25. ew York State and Bradford Counvestern Reserve, 15@17c.

brist wheat. 69,000 but corn, it rye, 500 but barley, 9,000 but demand; On'the Pennsylvania, ye. 35-35c; extra 35-35c; 13-453c; New York, Michifine, 32-35c; medium, 35-3bc; ombing, 36-35c; fine unwedium unwashed, 22-34c. -FLOUR-Quiet and weak; 30; XXX, \$3.75@4.75; high ad firm: white, 50c. Oats

83.000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oata,

avy., dull. and lower to sell; red chite.88662c; receipts. 12.030 bu; . Corn sui at \$8640c. Corn sui at \$8640c. Sell sell sell and unchanged. asier; cate, 850 bris. Lard in fair-te. \$6.25; kettle jobning. \$7.505 fair demand at \$4.2564.30, \$5.25, her at \$5.00, \$6.0.48.125, and

10,000 be: wheat, 11,000 bus

BOSTON. FLOUR-Steady; light demand 1.0033.60; Wisconsin extras, \$4.5

dirod freights unchanged.

DETROIT, Oct. 4.—FLOUR.—Dull at \$4.5084.65.

GRAIN.—Wheat higher and active: extra, 1882. No. 1 hite, \$1.05'4; October, \$1.00'4; November, \$1.06'4; at things no. 1, \$1.05'4 at things no. 1, \$1.05'4 at thingments, 304.45'5 bu.

Oww.co. N. Y., Oct. 4.—GRAIN.—Wheat quiet; extra hite Michigan, \$1.10. Own unchanged. Barley quiet

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 4.—PETROLEUM—Market quiet and steady; standard white. 110 test, se. Oll. CIT. 7s., Oct. 4.—PETROLEUM—Market ovened quiet with sales at 88c. declined to 82)4c. at which ce it closed; shipments, ansactions, 200,000.
Privatule, Oct. 4.—Privature—Dull; crude, 1,00% at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined to, Philadelphia deitvery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The market remained quiet; cotton goods in light demand generally, but large saies of satteens were made to-day at rather lower prices; prints in irregular request, and ginghams sluggish; dress goods in fair demand; men's wear of woolens continue dult, except cheviots and worsted coatings, which are doing fairly; foreign goods less active.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, OCL 4.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE

MARINE NEWS.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUNKER, Oct. 4.—Capt. Heary Berenson, of the scow Christie. reports that on Sunday afternoon, when about twenty miles west southwest of noon, when about twenty miles west southwest of Big Point Sauble, he saw at a distance what appeared to be the bottom of a good-sized achooner adrift on the lake. He judged it to be the bottom of some old wreck, from the fact that portions of the frames projected above the planking. Five or six miles farther to the west he saw a yessel's yawl adrift, filled with water. The yawl was painted white, and one of the sides had apparently been torn away by violent contact perhaps with the vessel from winch it was lost.

torn away by violent contact perhaps with the vessel from winch it was lost.

The scow J. B. Prime, which was towed into port last night by the tag Coe, must be credited with one of the longest passages on record. She left Milwaukee for Traverse Bay four weeks ago yesterday. On the following Thursday she left the Bay, and has herefore, been just three weeks getting back. The Captain of the craft states that he was driven back to shelter from off Two Rivers point no less than six times. The Prime leaks at the rate of one inch and a half per hour, has lost her fore and main sails, and some other canvas, and the greatey portion of her deck-load of wood.

A novel craft made ber appearance here to-day en route from Cape Vincent, N. Y., to Cincinnati, O. She is a light-draught propeller, 103 feet long, with eighteen feet beam and five feet hold. As yet there is nothing of the craft but the bare hull, temporary sheds protecting the boiler and engines. The latter, two innumber, are-of the new balanced and double-acting kind, built at Lockport, N. Y. Each cylinder twelve inches bore and eight inches stroke, and there are two pistons to each cylinder, thus furnishing the double action. The craft was built at Cape Vincent by Mr. Chaffee, of Kingston, Ont., for A. M. Hallday, of Checimati, Sheposeosses a very fine model, and is intended for a passenger packet. When completed she will be 110 feet long and twenty-four feet wide over all. Her wheels are of the screw pattern, four feet in diameter. The name borne by the craft is Sylvan Dell. She will proceed to Chicago, thence through the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the Illinois, Mississippi, and Ohio Rivers to her destination.

Preignits are still very dulk with little doing. Chartered to-day, schr Four Brothers, at 4e for wheat to Buffaio. Cleared for bellow, schr Moonlight; for Chicago, schr Guido Pikter.

CANADA'S COMMERCE. CANADA'S COMMERCE.
In his address delivered at the opening of the
Maritime Court of Ontario, at Toronto Tuesday
last, Judge McKenzie gave an interesting sketch of
the establishment of Courts of Admiralty in England and the British Colonies, and noted the special circumstances attending the establishment of
the new Court in Ontario, and the object of its insiliution, its power, authority, and jurisdiction.
In the course of the address Judge McKenzie gave
the following statistics, which will prove interesting:

year ending on the 39th Junie, 1875, that 11,812 vessels entered all the norts of the three Eastern Provinces of the Confederation. Canadian steam vessels then entering Canadian ports, 2,800; Canadian sail vessels, 4,000; United States steam vessels, 2,277; United States at 1875, 1

LAKE FREIGHTS. Grain freights were firmer yesterday, at 4c for corn, under a good inquiry, with rather light offerings of ressets. Charters were reported for 138, 000 bn wheat, 320,000 bn corn, 75,000 bn oats, and 34,000 bn barley. The Buffalo charters were: Scirs Saveland (Thursday afternoon), corn at 3%c; sehr h. W. Paige and barge Arzonaut, corn at 4c; schr h. W. Paige and barge Arzonaut, corn at 4c; steam barge Inter-Ocean, oats at 3c; prop Jay Gould and schr Goshawk, wheat; prop Commodore, wheat and corn. To Toledo: Schr D. E. Balley, barley at 34c. To Erie: Prop Conestora, corn. To Sarnis: Prop Pridgeon and schr E. L. Coyne, for corn, and to Ogdemsburg the props Champiain and City of Concora, corn. The schr G. Plater, wheat to Buffalo.

There were but eight vessels on the Lumber Mrrket yesterday, and shippers were still in quest of craft. No charters were reported for the reason that vessels were not to be had.

The Bay City Tribune of Thursday has the following: "Several of the principal vessel men yesterday were holding for an advance in freights. This, like the last rise, must certainly come, owing to the irrogularity of arrivals and the few comparatively stanch vessels left for this season of the year."

THE LIME KILN CROSSINGS.

And still the contract for doing the work of improving the channel at the Lime Kiln is not let, and present appearances indicate that it will not be for some time to come. There is a wrangle between the bidders, and the War Department is now taking evidence necessary to decide the dispute. When the bids were opened on Monday, Aug. 19, Capt. Mackenzie selected the lowest one, and in his communication to the Denartment recommended its acceptance. The parties who put in the next lowest bid pretested, and hence the delay. Gen. Weitzel is of the opinion that a second invitation for bids will be ordered, and thus cause the whole ground to be gone over again, and longer delay the commencement of one of the most needed improvements on the lakes.—Detroit Post and Tribune, 4th.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

N. Y. Oct. 4.—Coal freights steady.
Charters—Amaranth, coal to Eric. 15e; coal to
Chicago and Milwankee, 25e; cement to Detroit,
3c per bri; cement to Cleveland, 4c. Props.
Winslow, Duluth, Buffalo, Junista, Abercorn, D.
Ballentine, Cuba, Chicago; Belle Cross, Nahant,
Detroit; W. H. Barnum, Milwankee; E. B. Hale,
Marquette; schrs.(Cape Horn, A. J. Dewey, Detroit;
King Sisters (1.000 bris salt), Clevelend; Sweepstakea, Bay City; Butcher Boy, Abe Moore, Newada,
San Diego (1.240 bris salt), Clicago; D. S. Austin
(500 tons coal), Milwankee; Wansah, Conneaut,
Atmosphere, Miama Belle (500 bris salt), Eliza
Gerach, Lyman Casey, Toledo; barges Boscobel,
Theo Perry, Bay City; J. H. Rutter, Chicago.
Passed Port Colborne in twenty-four hours endlagg 6 p. m. Oct. 3—Schrs W. Y. Emery, Ashtabula;
Elivina, Chicago.

Eastward—Trade Wind, Toronto; Eric, Stnart,
and Simpanore, Milwankee, Storenton, Stnart,
and Simpanore, Milwankee

Chicago. ard—Trade Wind, Toronto; Eric, Stuart, papere, Kingston. THE CANAL. THE CANAL.

BRIDGEFORT, Oct. 4.—Arrivals—Rybura, Marsailles, 5,800 bu corn; Midge, Buffalo Rock, 2,500
bu corn, 3,300 bu corn from Ottawa.

Cleared—John Carter, Ulica, 134,052 ft lumber;
G. L. Booth, Morris, 55,427 ft lumber, 13,828 ft
lumber for Joliet: Belle France, Morris, 3,520 ft
lumber; prop Montaux. Lockport, 1,943 bu
wheat; Lockport, Lockport, 2,927 bu wheat; lecland, Willow Springs, 21,000 ft lumber, 2,000 bu
zata.

PORT HURON.

Pont Huron, Mich., Oct. 4.—Down—Prons Jay Goald, St. Albens, Colorado, D. W. Powers, Mackinaw, Victoria, Japan, Arctic, Nichigan and barges, Yosemite and consort, Wilson and consort; schrs Gladstoss, George Worthington, Korning Star, Helen Prutt, Ins.

Lp—Props St. Joseph, Canistee, Oswegatchic,

Montana, P. W. Jenness and barger, schr Bollyia.
Wind—Northwest, gentle; weather fine.
Wind—Northwest, gentle; weather fine.
Posr Humon, Mieh., Oct. 4.—Up—Props Montana, Metropolis, Starrucca, Lawrence, Garden City and consort, Fetcher and consort; schrs America, Morning Lark.
Down—Props Vanderblit No. 2. Westford and consort, Havana and tow, Mary Pringle and barges. Tempest and barges, S. Chamberlin with J. Martin and David Wagstaff; schrs John William Jones, D. Ferguson, Louisa.
Wind—West, light; weather fine.

ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. ERIE, Pa., Oct. 4.—Arrivals—Prop Alaska, Chi cago; schrs Snowdrop, Laura Emms, Port Dover.
Departures—Prop William H. Barnum, Milwaukee; props Aicans., Belle Cross, Detrolt; prop Janiata, Chicago; prop P. H. Birckhead, Toledo; prop Abercorn, Dairolt; schr North Star, Cleveland.

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 4.—Charters reported—
Schr Daniel Vance, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee at 40c; schr D. G. Fort, coal, Cleveland to Chicago at 45c; schr Feliger, coal, Cleveland to Chicago at 45c; schr J. W. Donne, coal, Cleveland to Chicago at 40c; schr J. W. Donne, coal, Cleveland to Chicago at 40c.

MARQUETTE. Rescial Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 4.—Arrived Gen. Seigel. Cleared—Schrs Southwest, Orphan Boy.

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO.

The marine-insurance pool has remained quiet for twenty-four long hours.

A race is on the tapis between the schrs Reed
Case and D. A. Van Valkenourgh.

The schr America (Mr. Hood's) went into Miller

Bros', dry-dock yesterday to receive a new centre

The scar America (ar. Hood's) went into Miller Bros'. dry-dock yesterday to receive a new centreboard.

The Canadian schr Glenifier arrived light from Collingwood yesterday and went into Miller Bros'. dry-dock for calking.

The wind blew fair from the northwest yesterday, but the arrivals were few in number. Vesselmasters who arrived yesterday report a fleet of lower-lake vessels on this lake on their way up.

The schr Annie Tomne, which put into Sheboygan in a leaking condition after receiving a severe-shaking-up in the recent great gale, and subsequently received repairs at that port, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of lumber.

The steamers running to the east-shore ports are doing a fair business at present in passengers and freight, but have not done so well this season as last in the transportation of fruit, owing to the failure of the Mfhigan peach crop. The peaches from the St. Joe district are: rather poor, and not to be compared with the fine fruit of last year.

Capt. Chamberlain, formerly of the Kate Winslow, departed last evening for Buffalo in command of the schr Wells Burt. This is the schooner Tax Tansuxa mentioned he was to command previous to his own personal knowledge.

The schrs W. S. Crosthwaite, Mongangon, White Cloud, Ida Keith, Phineas S. Maren, Mary McVea. and Albatross, grain-laden, are lying in the main river awaiting favorable winds.

ELSEWHERE.

the main river awaiting favorable winds.

ELSEWHERE.

The stmr Metropolis has made her first round trip between Cleveland and Saginaw.

The atmr Morning Star, that was laid up for the season at Cleveland, is fitted-out again, and will roun between that port and Sandusky with passengers and freight.

The gap at the end of Rondeau Piers is widening rapidly, and a sandbar is forming inside the harbor which threatens to block up the entrance if not attended to.

Oct. 1 a new cargo insurance tariff went into effect, and now rates out of Detroit are as follows: On B 1 vessels—To Buffalo, 40c; Oswego, 60c; Ogdensburg, 65c; Montreal, 70c. On A vessels, whether 1 or 2, the rate is 10 per cent off.

The tugs at Buffalo were draped in mourning Wednesday last in respect for the memory of John Maythem, a brother of Capt. Thomas Maythem. The former died at Medina. O., Tuesday evening. His age was 20 years, and he was well known by vessel men.

The arrivals and clearances at Detroit during September numbered 1, 394, and embraced a tomage of 265, 387. The tomage tax collected for the month amounts to 3630. 05. A remarkable feature of the report is that relating to grain ebipments for the month. These shipments aggregate 1, 443, 677 bu, all wheat, and all going to Buffalo. Of this amount 206, 530 bu were carried in propellers, 1, 162, 147 bu in schooners, and 75.000 bu in barges. During the month of August there were 1.994, 671 bu of wheat snipped to Buffalo by water.

o'clock last night:

Prop Annie Laura, Muskeron, limmer, Market. Prop City of Traverse, Traverse, sundies, For Prop City of Concord. Ogdensburg, sundries, Clar street.
Schr Saveland, Milwaukee, light, States. Det.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Menominee, lumner, Twentysecond-st.
Schr A. P. Nichols, Sturgeon Bsy, ice. Twelfth street.
Schr Albacore, Milwaukee, light, Sade street.
Schr Albarross, Milwaukee, light, Sade street.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumner, Stetson Silp.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Cheboygan, lumner, Market.
Schr Gleniffer, Port Colborne, light, Miller's Drydock.

Schr Geniller, Fore Colborae, light, Millers Dry Jock.
Scar Belle, Graceville, wood. Stock-Yards.
Schr Amie Tomime, Manistee, shingles, Market.
Schr Moses Gage, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Moses Gage, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Maffe, Pentwater, wood, North Haised at freet.
Schr Maffe, Pentwater, Northbort, Like Manh street.
Schr Winnie Wing, Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Schr Winnie Wing, Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Schr Winnie Wing, Dentwater, lumber, Market.
Schr Argonaut, Burdalo, light, Hunb street.
Schr Genten, Manket, Manne, posts, Russ street.
Schr Getrich, Saumfeo, lumber, Market.
Schr Hafen, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Beden, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Beden, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Hafen, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Hafen, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr L. A. Burton, Manistee, lumber, Gas-Houssillp. Schr L. A. Burton.
Silp.
Schr L. B. Costes, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Schr City of Grand hapida, Muskegon, lumber,
House Silp.
House Silp.
Schr Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Silp.
Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Silp.

Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber, M. Sip.
Sip.
Sip.
Sip.
Schr Seit, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr H.-C. Richards, Buffalo, grain.
Schr J. R. Bentley, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Mary E. Cook, Hamlin, light.
Schr Weis Burt, B. uffalo, grain.
Schr Weis Burt, B. uffalo, grain.
Prop Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, sundries.
Prop Amne Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, light.
Prop Grorge Duubar, Muskegon, light.
Prop Grorge Duubar, Muskegon, sundries, Schr Contest, Muskegon, light.
Schr Schreiber, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, light.
Schr Contest, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Chries Foster, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Chries Foster, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Chries Foster, Buffalo, gray, Hight.
Prop City of Premont, Duitht, sundries.
Prop City of Premont, Duitht, sundries.
Schr City of Chicago, Cedar River, light.
Prop Champlain, Ogdensburg, sundries.

THE ACKLEN SCANDAL.

Special Dismotor to The Tribuse.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Acklen's Committee New Orleans, Oct. 4.—Ackien's Committee for the examination of testimony pertaining to the late scandal, politically at least, does not seem a success. The Democratic State Committee respectfully declines any indorsement or responsibility. Judge Lessot, in ordering the release of the seals upon Smith's papers legally in the absence of Smith's personal representatives, brought the papers and effects under the control of Col. Daniel Wilson, Public Administrator. The Judge defeated Wilson's rights by control of Col. Daniel Wilson, Funic Adminis-trator. The Judge defeated Wilson's rights by the appointment of Notary Lewis as custodian. Lewis raduses to allow any one to see the evidence except Ackien and the representative of Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Smith appointed a gentleof Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Smith appointed a gentle-man of this city by telegram her aftorney-in-fact. Lewis refuses to acknowledge his rights, save upon the presentation of written authority. These precautions excite public suspicions that the actual intention is to suppress rather than weigh the testimony, and injure Acklen accord-ingly.

weigh the testimony, and injure Ackien accordingly.

Second to St. Louis Globe Democrat.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—The Special Committee to which was referred the case of J. H. Acklen, charged by H. L. Smith, deceased, with seducing Miss Perkins, and forcing her to marry his hostler, have directed that he shall withdraw from the canvass of the Third Congressional District. The statement of the victim, also deceased, which covers twenty closely-written pages, taken verbatim by a short-hand writer, contains the most horrible details, including the use of stupefying drugs, several attempts to procure an abortion, and a forced marriage, under duress, to a ruffian conversant with all the facts, who was promised \$2,000.

THE WAUPUN PRISON.

Becial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 4.—The Governor has received the report of the Warden of the State Prison, showing the financial coudition of the prison for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30. It has the institute of the state of the state

THE RAILROADS.

RAILWAY CONDUCTORS' BROTH-The Grand Division of the Railway Conductors' Brotherhood of the United States and the Canadas continued their session yesterday morning, Grand Conductor W. L. Collins in the chair ing, Grand Conductor W. L. Collins in the chair. The entire forenoon was spent in considering the new constitution and by-laws, and a discussion about changing the name of the Association. After a discussion regarding the latter proposition, it was decided to change the name of the organization from the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors to the Order of Railway Conductors. A half an hour's more work in the afternoon, during which the new constitution was again discussed, ended the secret session, and the doors were secret session, and the doors were opened for visitors. Mr. C. S. Wheaton, of Elmirs, N. Y., delivered the address or welcome. He said that they held these open sestions. sions that they might lay their sentiments before the people, so that the aims and objects of the organization might not be misunder-stood. He outlined the principles of the Order as follows: A total opposition to strikes and kindred moves; mutual benefit by insurance, acquaintance, and association, and strict temperance principles. The Order had in many instances been misunderstood and misrepresented, which evil, he thought, grew out of the name of "brotherbood," which had been so prostituted in this country. To avoid being misunderstood as regards their designs in future, they had changed their name to the "Order of Railway Conductors." They were banded together for mutual benefit, and to become better and more valuable men for their positions as conductors.

ositions as conductors.

Mr. Talbot, of the Kailway Age of this city. made a few well-chosen remarks in reply to the andress.

Mr. William Kilpatrick, of this city, in behalf of the delegates and the Order, thanked the people of Chicago, and particularly the officers of the Board of Trade, the managers of the theatres, and the press, for the courteous and kind manner in which they had been treated during their stay in this city.

Mr. 8. H. Herman, of Omaha, made a short address, speaking of the rise and progress of the railroads in this country, and the importance of the couductor's position, the high standing which they had attained, especially since the formation of the Association.

Mr. J. W. Boyles, editor of the Conductors' Brotherhood Magazine and Grand Lecturer of the Order, and Mr. J. B. Morford, of New York, one of the founders of the Order, also made some pleasant and pertinent remarks.

Atter about half an hour's social chat the open session was closed and another secret session commenced to further discuss the new constitution. Invitations were received by the Convention to visit the Exposition, the Board of Trade, Hooley's, Baverly's, and McVicker's theatres.

B. Nell Register of the Land-Office at Salt Lake, Utah.

The President and Mrs. Hayes returned this morning to Washington.

Acting Postmaster-General Typer has ordered that no fines be imposed upon the mail contractors or deductions be made from their pay because of failure or irregularity in the service in Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, on account of the quarantine regulations.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan today were \$1,057,000.

Former Treasury officials, who have been for years connected with the Syndicate in London the quarantine regulations.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan today were \$1,057,000.

Former Treasury officials, who have been for years connected with the Syndicate in London and have now returned here, say that the sale of United State bonds on a large scale has now practically stopped in England, as in the present condition of the money market no large loan can be placed there. All the 4 per cents now being sold are taken in this country.

The Chicago whisky men who were relying upon an order from Washington not to take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the first batch of cases are likely to be mistaken. The officials here much desire to have the points raised in finis case settled by the highest judicial tribunal. The question of immunity has never been finally determined by the United States Supreme Court, and the law authorities here, are likely to insist that the present cases should be used to determine all questions arising out-of immunity.

The President, in secondance with his desire to visit the homes of former Presidents in this vicinity, will next week pay a visit to the home of Madison, at Orange Court-House. The people of Orange have tendered him a formal invitation, and a special car for the Presidential party will leave here Wednesday evening for the Madison estate. This is now owned by Mr. Carson, of Baltimore, who will be the host.

There was sent from this city in September 230 tons of free mail thatter, which would have realized the Post-Offite Department are regular rates \$35,000 postage. Of this matter sixteen tons were correspondence and supplies between the Executive Department and Government arents. Considerable portions of the remainder consisted of camping no documents sent by the Democratic and Republican Campaign Committees, as parts of the Congress. Some of the members of both, committees are beginning to have been delivered in Congress. Some of the members of both, committees are beginning to have permented to the supportant campaign documents. The Finlan

BLEEDING PITTSBURG. PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 4.—The subject of railroad discrimination against Pittsburg in the matter of irrights is being investigated here by Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs Atwell. A large number of witnesses have been examined. The following is a sample of the testimony: glass manufacturers, was sworn, and said that the most of his shipments were West, and that within the past three months the rates had been all right, as he thought, owing to the ouilding of the Pittsburg & Lake Eric Railroad. "We ago for bottles. We bad been shipping at \$1.50. When we went to see about it the railroad officials said that the rate would be \$2.50. I subsequently found out that they were shipping from New York at \$1.50. I then shipped to Cincinnati for 10 cents, and then from St. Louis at \$1.48. Had I shipped by the railroad from here it would have eaten at the entire bill. All of our orders from San Francisco are now shipped via Cincinnati by river. A year and a half are they were charging \$2 from here to San Francisco when the rates were \$1.50 from New York. About a year ago we wanted to ship node, are from Inverpool, and the rates were \$2 shillings or \$28 shillings 6 pence, while to Chicago and St. Louis at was only 19 shillings. Since the pooling the rates are the same to Chicago and St. Louis as to Pittsburg. Since the inew road has been built they have opened the lakes to us. The rate to Chicago on glasswere was \$2 cents and to Elkhart, Ind., a few miles beyond Fort Wayne, 30 cents a month ago. We have to pay much higher to points where there are no competing lines than to places where there are, irrespecthigher to points where there are no competing lines than to places where there are, irrespective of distance and business. We have heard of manufacturers shipping to New York and thence to San Francisco; and, some 'time ago, we shipped to Cumberland, and from thence over the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Road." Discrimination has almost ruined the trade of Pittsburg, and business-men say they will not stop agitating for redress until they have equal chances with Chicago, Cincinnati, and other cities. The feeling against the Pennsylvania Eailroad is very bitter.

KEOKUK & DES MOINES.

General Ticket Agent St. John, of the Chicago

Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, has issued the following circular-letter to the General Ticket Agents of the various roads connecting with his

Agents of the various roads connecting with his line:

By virtue of a lease this Company has this day assumed the management of the Keokuk & Des Moines Railway, which will hereafter be known and operated as the Keokuk & Des Moines Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. From date (Oct. 1) please include the sales of all coupon tickets vis this new division in your report to this Company. But one coupon will hereafter be required between Keokuk. Ottumwa, or Eddyville, and Des Moines and Council Bluffs, or any intermediate point between Des Moines and Council Bluffs to which you may have or desire to issue coupon tickets. One coupon only will be necessary between Leavenworth, Atchison, or Reverly and Keokuk. Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Knoxville, Peila, Mource, or Des Moines, all of which should read Chicago, Rock filand & Pacific Railroad from starting point on this line to destination. I forward you herewith local and through tariffs covering this new accession to this line, and any further information required will be cheerfully furnished.

UTAH NORTHERN.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 4.—Hiram Smith, the con-tractor for the Utah Northern Railroad, was ar-

rested a few days ago for cutting timber on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. He was taken to Malad, Idabo, and put in jail. The Deputy Marshal then went to the tie-cutters' camp for

witnesses, but, being unable to get answers to questions, the whole force, forty-five in num-

questions, the whole force, forty-five in number, were arrested, taken to Malad, and put in jail. It is doubtful whether these men were at work upon the Indian Reservation. It is claimed they are suffering from insufficient room in jail. The progress of the railroad is temporarily blocked by these proceedings. A bill was passed last winter giving this railroad a right of way over the public lands, and permission to use Government timber for its construction.

TEMS.

The Managers and General Freight Agents of the railroads interested in the Eric & North-Shore Fast-Freight Line will hold a meeting in Detroit Oct. 9 to further consider the difficulties regarding the division of business among the three Canada roads.

The annual meeting of the Railroad Claim Agents, which was to have been held at St.

sioners, which was approved, and they were directed to proceed at once to work. NEW PUBLICATIONS. FOR SINGING SCHOOLS AND CHOIRS.

L. O. EMERSON'S ONWARD! a new book for singing Schools, fully equal to any ever issued, is ready or use. 68 pages of instructions, 60 pages of Giees, and to pages of Sacred Music. JAY GOULD,

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Another effort has been 75 cents: \$7.50 per dozen. made by Jay Gould to obtain possession of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. He has made a propo-EMERSON's Church Offering, a new book for Choirs, contains a large and admirable collection of Anthems, which at perfectly to the Episcopal Service, but are of the best quality for any service. Also a large number of the Chants. sition to consolidate the Union and Kansas Pacific Companies so as to completely absorb Pacific Companies so as to completely absorb the Kansas Pacific. The proposition contemplates the creation of \$16,000,000 worth of new first mortgage bonds to be exchanged for all the present first mortgage bonds of the Kansas Pacific Company, the new mortgage to cover all the land and property of every kind on the whole length of the road between Kansas City and Denver. It also provides for the issue of \$10,000,000 of new Union Pacific consolidated stock, \$5,000,000 to be paid to holders of junjor \$1.25; dr \$12 per dozen.

THE INDIANA STATE-HOUSE.

day filed a bond with the State-House Commis-

tribulation and trial Kappar

Special Disposith to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—After much

EXERSON's Sacred Quartettes, a new book for Quartette Choirs, has a most musical collec-tion of new pieces by the most popular authors, and pro-vides about one new one for every Sabbath in the year.

COBB's Festival Chorus Book (\$1.25) W. O. PERKINS' REQUIEM is a new and convenient collection of Hymns and tunes for Funeral occasions. Price, 50 cents.

\$10,000,000 of new Union Pacific consolidated stock, \$5,000,000 to be paid to holders of junior securities, including the stock of the Kansas-Pacific Company, all such securities to be surrendered and canceled, the other \$5,000,000 to be distributed among stockholders of the Union Pacific Company,—in other words, to be paid principally to Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon, who hold nine-tenths of that stock. The proposition has been rejected by the Committee of the Kansas-Pacific bondholders. Send for Catalogues containing the descriptions of many other excellent books for Choirs or Singing Any Book mailed post free for Retail Price. LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. BUSINESS CARDS. CAST-IRON For Water and Gas, coated and tested 300 pounds to souther inch. All sizes on hand and delivered at any place required.

PIPES HICKLE, HARRISON & Co., Manufacturers, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS. Mr. H. MAHLER, 16 rue de la Grange, Batelier

INJECTION CADET Curein 3 days. For sale by FOUGERA, New York. Dr. JAMES,

PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, III. It is well known by James for the past 39 years has stood at the head of the profession in the treatment of all special and chronic diseases that require immediate attention. A book for the million, explaining who should marry? Why not? Only 16 conts to prepay postage. Call or write 3 br. James has 50 rooms and pariors; one patient never meets another. Ledies requiring the most editects attention, hoter and board accommodated. Occumination free. Office source 3. M. to 7P. M., Sunday, 10-13. Dr. James 162 were effects.

Stattering and Stammering positively cured or no pay

KNOW

A new Medical Treatise, "The SCIENCE OF LIFE. OR SELF-FRENER OF LIFE. OR

NO PAY! Dr. Kean

173 South Clark-st., Chleage, casult personality to by usai, free of charge, on all onic, nervous, dranécial diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the y physician in the city who warrants cares or no pay. PRESCRIPTION FREE.

THE PLAGUE STAYED.

And Disease and Suffering Through the Northwest Wholly Avoided.

Dr. Wolgamott's Wonderful Aperient and Blood Purifier, and the Remarkable Cures It Is Effecting.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, and Liver Disease Entirely Cured, and Health and Happiness Restored.

Office, 103 State-st. Consultation Free

Secretary called on this employe for an explanation and written reply, which gives
a number of interesting facts in regard to these bonds. This was transmitted
to Gen. Butler. As the latter has not seen fit
to publish it, it is the conclusion here that it
establishes the ownership of the bonds rather
too clearly. It is also understood that Secretary
Sherman has no objections whatever to the publication of his communication by Butler.

The Alexandria Gazette savs it is understood
that during the late session of the Circuit Court Although the danger from vellow fever in thu Although the danger from yellow fever in this locality has passed, the evil effects of Rheumatic, Sciatic, Asthmatic, and Liver Diseases was never greater. It is absurd to suppose that these difficulties can be counteracted by chean nostrume: they require the combination of medical skill and the purest remedies. The Aperient and Blood Parifier which Dr. Wolgamott, of this city, has prepared is doing a work which proves its worth. It sells at \$3 per not-tie, a figure which shows its value, while the testimonials the Doctor is receiving are certainly wonderful. Following are a few:

Caucago, Feb. 20, 1878.

Bar, between whom and Col. Mosby a coolness had sprung up in consequence of the latter's Republicanism, concluded that the coolness had existed long enough, and approaching the Colonel with extended hands were met in an tainly wonderful. Following are a few:

Dr. G. W. Wolsamott:
Dear Sir: I had been a victim of Dyspepsia and
Liver Complaint for several years, when I was induced to try your remedies last December. At
that time I was suffering from a large swelling in
my stomach and an acuse inflammation. In three
weeks from the time I commenced the treatment I
was free from inflammation, and the swelling had
been greatly reduced. I am now entirety cared,
and the Aperican and Blood Parifier did it.

Very respectfully, W. H. Cook,
Master of Transportation's Office, Pitis., Cin. &
S. L. Ry. Co.
Mr. C. A. Barron, of the Clifton House, being
interviewed upon the subject, said: equally friendly manner, and a complete recon-ciliation and restoration of amicable feelings To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The Cabinet, in

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.—The Cabinet, in session to-day, approved the letter of the Attorney-General giving an opinion that the Utah & Oregon Railroad Company can pass through the Bannock Indian Reservation. The treaty with the Bannocks is not recognized as a law of Congress, which is considered superior to it, and gives the Company the right to follow the prescribed line.

The President has appointed Samuel H. Webster Postmaster at Shelbyville, Ill., and John B. Nell Register of the Land-Office at Sait Lake, Utah. Mr. C. A. Barron, of the Clifton House, being interviewed upon the subject, said:

During the last five years I have been afflicted with Sciatte Rheumatism in my left hip, and the past year, have suffered constantly day and night. My left hip was greatly dislocated, and the ribs of my right side were drawn down so that they resident he hip. I was in fact all out of shape. In October, 1877, I began taking Dr. Wolgamott's remedies, and with one week's treatment my hip went back in its place, and I can now stand as straight as ever. After taking five bottles feel myself a well man; have felt no pain whatever since, and my sleep is good, natural, and refreshing.

Mr. A. L. Coe, of the well-known firm of

my sleep is good, natural, and refreshing.

Mr. A. L. Coe, of the well-known firm of Mead & Coe, responded to inquiries upon this subject as follows:

I have been troubled from time to time with Billous attacks and pains in my knees, and desiring to seek relief for the same I took one bottle of Dr. Wolgamott's Aperient and Blood Purifier. I am happy to say it did its work effectually, and I can recommend it to all who are troubled with Billousness, Liver Trouble, or similar difficulties.

In conclusion it may be remarked that Dr. Wolgamott's remedies can be procured at his office, 108 State-st., while orders by mail will receive prompt attention. receive prompt attention.

> AMUSEMENTS. EXPOSITION BUILDING.

DAILY 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

ADMISSION: HOOLEY'S THEATRE. EVANGELINE COMBINATION This Friday Night and Saturday Matinee, last performances of the great Opera Bouffe Extravaganza. Saturday Night-Farewell Performance and BENE-FIT OF MR. HARRY BUNTER (the Lone Fisherman), when will be performed drst fine this season. CONRAD THE CORSAIR. MR. BUNTER as. BIRBANTO. With the entire strength of the Company.

HAMLIN'S (NEW) THEATRE.

KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Grand Special Kit Performance Sunday evening. Next week-DOMINIC MURRAY in his great Set

Entire New Scenery and a Great Cost. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Monday, Oct.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett. Monday and Tuesday Evenings-RICHELIEU.

Box Sheet now open for the sale of Reserved Seats. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LOST IN LONDON A GREAT SUCCESS!
MY TURN NEXT! A Budget of Fun! Comic Songs and Duets! Magni cent Scenery and Effects! FOR THIS WEEK ONLY! Wednesday, MATINEES 25 and 50 cts. Next Week-THE TWO ORPHANS.

WHITE STOCKING PARK. BASE BALL

MILWAUKEE VS. CHICAGO THESE LEAGUE CLUBS WILL PLAY SATURDAY, OCT. 5th, AT 3:15 PROMPT.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Mr. Joaquin Miller's beautiful American Drama, the DANITES! Supported by Mr. Louis Aldrich, C. T. Parsloe, and great cast. Dwid A. Strongs's magnificent scenery, this. J. H. Haverly pays Mr. and Mrs. McKee Hankin Monday—JOSEPH MUIFHT—Kerry Gow.

BOURNIQUE'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING 128 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av., OPENS TO-DAY.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MARTINE SOUTH SIDE, 1010 Indians at West SIDE.
NORTH SIDE, 272 Chicago-at. CLOTHING.

Boys' Clothing Store OF C. C. COLLINS, Formerly at corner of Clark and Now at 101 STATE STREET, (Near Washington). We beg leave to inform you that we A New and Complete Stock

A New and Complete Stock
of Boys' Clothing,
embracing all qualities and styles,
which we shall offer at the lowest
market price.

POOLE & CHAPIN.

STOVES. The "INVINCIBLE" hard-coal double-base heaters have been swarded the first premium by three different. Western State Pair Associations, and have many patent improvements mathem superior to all others. They cost no more other first-class stoves. Ask your dealer for their send for free illustrated circular. Made by the CHICAGO & ERIE STOVE CO., Limited, Office, 42 and 44 Laxe-st., Chicagon and Advances.

GBAIN MACHINERY. We furnish complete outfits, including The Safety Boot, Pullies, Buckets, Boits, and Belting. Our goods are the best in the market, and the cheapest. Send for price and illustrated Lists. THE RIVET BUCKET CO., or N. HAWKINS & CO., Sapply House, 54 and 56 Frankiin-st., Chicago, Ill.

HAVE OPENED A FULL LINE OF Ladies' and Gents' MERINO UNDERWEAR

Ladies' Fine Merino Vesta at.
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Genta' Merino Shirta (and Drawers to match) a
Retter grades, great bargains, at.
Red All-Wool imported Goods.
These are all first-quality goods.

ALSO Maxim OFFER SPECIAL LOTS AS POLLOWS:

ALSO HAVE FINE SPECIAL LOTS OF Ladies' and Children's Worsted Hoods. JACKETS, and DRESSES,

At Extraordinary Low Prices.
WE HAVE ALSO OPENED A LINE OF FURS AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE SO LOW.

Have during the past week received many new NOV.

ELTIES in various Departments, and CLOSE BUYERS
will do well to examine our stock, which is complete.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STINE'S

122 & 124 State-st.,

WOVEN WIRE BED LOUNGE. **WOVEN WIRE** BED LOUNGE.



Free from the clumsy appearance necessary to all others.
Gives a perfect Woven Wire Mattress Bed, variety of styles.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO. MANUFACTURERS, 7 North Clark-st., Chicago.

M. WHEELER & CO., 74 EAST MADISON-ST.,

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART, No. 1104 Walnut-St., Philadelphia. Mme. E. SELLER announces that her SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART has been removed to the above address, where much enlarged accommodation for the classes will be afforded. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 30. Instruction under Mme. Seller and an efficient Corps of Teachers in all Departments of Vocal Music. For full details apply at above address.

GLEASON'S ACADEMY 339 West Adams-st. An Elementary, Classical, and Commercial School. In response to numerous solicitations this school will hereafter be open to Girls and Young Ladies as well as Boys and Young Men. The Fall Term commences Sept. 2. 1878. Please send for catalogue.

M. B. GLEASON, Principal. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 11. Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English. For particulars spoif to JEWETT WILCOX. Esq., at the office of the Tremont Mouse, or to Col. THEO. HYATT. President.

MHE. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRAD-FORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hofman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Laddies and Children, with Calisthen-ics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Beo-pens Sept. 30. Application may be made by letter, or personally as above. Lectures by Dr. Labberton. Maplewood Institute For YOUNG LADIES, Known throughout the West for its great beauty of location and superfor instruction. Address flevs. C.V. SPEAR and R.E. AVERY, the Principals, for prospectus

CHESTNUT-ST. SEMINARY, GROVE HALL-MISS MONTFORT'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies: attractive home, thorough instruction, moderate terms. New Haven, Conn.

WINDOW SHADES. WINDOW SHADES!

Gold Band Shades....50e; Plain Best Quality.....38e
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Patent adjustable curtain cornices (will fit any window), wainut and gold, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Patent red
cedar carpet lining, 5c per yard. Great bargains in
floor oil-cloths. These are all superjor and choice
googs, and certainly the greatest bargains ever offered.
Open evenings until 9 c clock.
LADD & CU., 372 State-st., near Harrison. FINANCIAL \$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500.

The majority of Wall street houses and men are as honest as their neighbors, and many of them have a world-wide reputation for soundness and honesty. The old house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., Brokers, 12 Wall street, New York, is entitled to absolute confidence. They state that an investment of about \$150 made recently returned over \$1.000 in less than 60 days. Send for their circular, fres.—Sen York Tribune. CHIROPODIST. CORNS office 19 Dearborn-st., office 19 Dearborn-st.,

PHOTOGRAPHY.

STEVENS ELEGANT AND COMMIN PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS, 85 and 87 East Madison-St., Opposite Tribute Be

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FOR THE HAIR

VENTS THE HAIR PROM PALLING OFF. IT PROMOTES ITS HEALTHY, VIGOROUS GROWTH IT IS NOT GREASY NOR STICKY. IT LEAVES

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DISSOLUTION NOTICE. DISSOLUTION. JONES & RAYMOND,

LEGAL. COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Valuable Timber and Mineral Land In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Kentucky District at Louisville. Charter Cak Life Insurance Company vs. E. C. Morgan et al.

By virtue of a degree rendered in and court on the 21st day of June, 1878, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, as Special Commissioner, will sell, in the manner and on the terms bereinafter mentioned, the following described lands in Ferry County, Ky., visiblock one (1) of Morgan's surveys in said country, excepting two hundred (200) acres thereof included in

Real-Estate and Collecting Agent son-st., Louisville, Ky. Louisville, Kv., July, 1878.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. Only Direct Line to France.

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Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. E., foot of Morton-st.

LLEDE PARIS, Santella Wedn day, Oct. 8, 3:30 pm.

LABRADOR, Santella, Wednestay, Oct. 16, 8:30 a.m.

ST. LAURENT, Luchesnez, Wednest, etc. 21, 3 p. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (instuding wine):

TO HAVIES—First Cabia, 8100, Second Casia, 835;

Third Cabia, 836;

Siecrage. 236, including wine, Bedding, and stensits.

Resumers 'Perions.' 'Ville de Para' 'St. Ladirent, 'do not carry steerace passanger are.

TO UID DE BERLAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 87 Clark-st., Agent, for Chicago,

PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Salling every fruitsday from Philadelphia, The only
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Direct to ANTWERP (Belgium), asalling semi-monitoly,
alternately, from Philadelphia and New York. For
Passage Tickets and Freights to and from Europe apply
to
PETER WILIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents.

W. L. A. Wirk. New. Mankagor.

119 East Randolph-M., Chicaga.

STATE LINE. NFW YORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL DUBLIN.
BELFAST, and LONDONDERBY. Thereday, Oct. 10
STATE OF GEORGIA. Thursday, Oct. 10
STATE OF GEORGIA. Thursday, Oct. 17
First cables we and 273, according to accommons, the common of the comm

National Line of Steamships. SAILING TWICE A WEEK PROM New York to Oncenstown, Liverpool, and London. Cabin passage from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, \$50. Drafts on Grest Bristal and Ireland. For sallings and further thormation apply 18. LAHSON, No. 4 couth Clark-st.

ANCHOR LINEMAIL STEAMERS Rew York and Glasgow
CIRCASSIA. Oct. 5. noom A & CHORTA, Oct. 13. 11am
DEVONIA, Oct. 5. am E THOPIA, Oct. 28. 3 pm
New York to London direct.
ALSATIA. Oct. 9. 3 m. I VICTORIA. Oct. 16. 9 am
Cabins & So to \$-0. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Second cabin. \$40. Sterrare, \$-5.
HEN DERSON BROTHERS, 90 Walnington-\$1.

INMAN LINE The Steamahin " City of Chester" will sai New York for Liverpool. &c. &c., Thursday, O at 5 a.m. Cabin bassee, \$100, 801, and 801, ste \$25. Steamers of this line carry is live

Raoul De la Roche, of Havre, France,

J. J. Richardson, of the Davenport C. H. Branden, a prominent railroad man Nashville, is at the Tremont House. Mr. L. G. Harris, of the St. Louis

Mr. L. D. Croninger, Grand Recorder of the rand Commandery of Kentucky, is stopping at the Tremont House.

Sir G. Campbell, one of England's Lords, rived in the city yesterday, on his tour through the country, and is stopping at the Grand Pacific.

At Socialistic headquarters last night the abinetmakers and the Trades-Council held meeting. They transacted nothing but routine

ine No. 21, while responding to an resterday afternoon, ran into a horse beto Jesse Holliday, at State and Washingsets, and injured it badly. An artery in the
was severed, but the animal may live.

ing to the urgent solicitations of of the patrons of Hooley's Theatre, Mr. lice, manager of the Evangeline combisconsented to change the bill at that night, and produce. "The Corasir." line "will be given for the last time in for several months at the matinee this. Alies Webster, Miss Clancey, Mr. Run-iolden, and all the favorites of Mr. Rice's company, will appear in "The Corasir."

Martin Conroy, aged 69 years, residing at No. 604 Centre avenue, and engaged in buying up oid barries, yesterday afternoon went into the yard of C. Schultz, No. 330 Blue Island avenue, for the purpose of buying some burrels. A large Newfoundland dog seuzed him by the ieg, and beid to his grip so well that the jaws had to be pried open with bars of iron. Mr. Cossay's leg was so badly lacerated that the paysician who attended him feared that amputation would be necessary.

Mr. J. W. Doane returned from the East yesterday, after a brief trip combining business and pleasure. He speaks glowingly of the orospects of a large business here this fall and winter, and in this connection but expresses the views of other prominent Chicago importers who see a promising outlook, now that the reforms in the New York Custom-House have done away with the obstacles that formerly existed in the way of direct importations to this city, of a brilliant future in their particular line of business, and, as a natural consequence, in other channels of trade ultimately associated with it.

Austin Brooks, aged 45, and Miss Mary

of his Deputies were in attendance on use Jeanatic Convention.

LEWIS MEACHAM.

The funeral services of Mr. Lewis Meacham,
e of The Tribunk, took place yesterday afteron. The 3 o'clock Hyde Park train took to
knoods Cemetery the funeral car, containing the
dy of the deceased and a large number of his
friends,—newespaper men, base-bail lovers,
. The pull-bearers were Messrs. E. B. Shern and H. F. White, representing the Sons of
amont, Messrs. Hulbert and Spaliting, the
te-bail club; T. Z. Cowies, of Tax Tribunk;
take-bail club; T. Z. Cowies, of Tax Tribunk;
take Davidson, of the Times; Barry Ballard, of
inter-Ocean; and James Maitland. The
vices were held in the chapel naning the vault at the cemetery, and
re conducted by the Rev. George Mardman, Professor in the Congregational Theoical Seminary in this city, who was a student at
diebury College under Mr. Meacham's father,
en the latter was a Professor there, and who
a himself a Professor in the College while Mr.
acham and nis family were living in Middlebnry.

THE CITY-HALL.

A case of scarlet fever was reported at the

Patrolmen Martin Kintz and John Garrity. of the Fourth Precinct, were fined two days' pay such and reprimanded for being absent from drill. The Select Committee appointed by the Council to act upon the matter of licensing bankers and brokers will meet in the City Clerk's office this afternoon at 2 o clock.

The City Treasury was enriched yesterday to the extent of \$4.680, of which \$320 came from the City Collector, \$2,207 from the Water Department, and \$2,142 from the Comptroller's office. About \$1,000 was paid out.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Collector sold property in

They have not really begun to pack their Commissioner Tabor has concluded that he

is not now a candidate for re-election.

The County Treasurer is now prepared to pay county orders issued prior to Sept. 3. When these are paid he will husband the taxes to meet the temporary loans.

The Democratic Convention the last two The Democratic Convention the last two days has demonstrated that one bailiff can do the work of six in the Criminal Court. The next Sheriff would do well to bear this in mind, and the Judges of the Circuit Court, in allowing bailiffs, might learn a lesson of economy.

Judges of the Circuit Court, in allowing bailiffs, might learn a leason of economy.

The County Board met yesterday afternoon, but, in deference to the wish of Mr. Fitzgerald, adjourned until to-day without doing anything. The object of the meeting was to appoint judges of election, but Fitzgerald had not had time to look over the list agreed upon by the Committee on Public Service.

James H. Wetherell, or a person giving that name, came to the County Clerk's office Sept. 9, and obtained a license for the marriage of James Lyons to Miss Kate Keegan. Nothing was thought of it until yesterday, when Mrs. Wetherell turned up, accompanied by a policeman, alleging that she had been deserted by her husband, and claiming that the license be had procured had been for his marriage, and not the marriage of Lyons. She proposes to look further, and expects to find out more, and was breathing vengeance on her supposed unfaithful spouse.

Since the nomination of W. H. Skelly, of Lemont, as the Democratic candidate for County Commissioner over Conly, Capt. Keough announces his determination to become an independent candidate. The Republican candidates for the nomination, since a nomination is regarded as equivalent to an election, are numerous. Among them are Singer, of Lemont; Miller, of Kich; Jackson, of Orland; Weber, of Bremen; and Andrew McCord, of Palos. All of these gentlemen are regarded as good men, but the preference seems to be divided between McCord and Singer.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Four Chicago distillers exported, all told, Only \$700 worth of 4 per cents were sub-The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury resterday were \$43,000 in currency \$17,000 in gold, and \$1,000 in silver.

Collector Harvey has received a dispatch from Commissioner Raum to the effect that he will not be able to come to Chicago until after his trip to Southern Illinois. He will, therefore, probably arrive here about the last of this month.

CRIMINAL

Detective Flynn has gone to Cleveland to

The case of Catherine Brown, wife of Levi

Charles H. Choate was arrested and taken before Justice Robinson yesterday upon a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant is a young man named R. C. Howell, and the story he tells is to the effect that Choate is in the practice of advertising for a man with \$25 to take a naif-interest in a metal-plating business; that Howell answered one of the advertisements, and subsequently went into business with Choate at No. 127 North Chark street; that he had not been there long before choate got cossession of his watch and clean, valued at ghout \$23, and then turned him out; that Choate started another concern of the same kind on Washington street, and there got other young men to go into partnership with him. Upon the false-pretenses charge Choate gave \$1.000 bail for a hearing Oct. 8 at 1 o'clock. The case has been in the hands of Patten Broa. Detective Agency, and yesterday Mr. Patten got out search-warrants and went through the premises, No. 256 State street, where Choate lives. There were found one silver watch, one mpid watch, three plated chains, one silver chain, threa rubber chains, six pairs of sleeve-buttons, thirty-one cards of shirt-studs and cuff-buttons. The watch which liowell claims to have been defrauded of was not found.

charge as custodian, and time occupanothing to do with the premises.

T. J. Hankins, keeper of, a house at No. 121
Clark street, \$700 to the Criminal Court, to which
he added that he had found a decision of the Supreme Court which he thriks covers the case,
that a man in charge of a house known to be a
gambling-house and dilled up with all the parapher,
ampling-house, and frequented by

THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION
the Social Science Association in the Clark
cet Methodist Church was begun at 9 o'clock

Public Schools," by Mrs. Sarah B. Raymond, of Bloomington. Mrs. Raymond gave some very in-teresting facts regarding the restrictions to which girls were subject, so far as educa-tional advantages were concerned, during the first 150 years of the country's history. It was then considered quite an innovation when girls were permitted to attend school four months

in the year, and the speaker thought that in a century from now the present regulations of certain colleges regarding the education of women would appear as ridiculous as did now the customs of a century ago, as exemplified in the rules governing the public schools of that time. The rapid advancement of women in the educational battle-field was well set forth, and the prediction made that before long the few remaining prejudices against civing women an equal chance with men would so swent away. The influence of women in molding the thoughts of their children, and developed the control of their children, and developed their children, and t

THE LUMBERMEN. A meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange was held last evening at the Tremont House for the purpose of settling, if possible, the drummer evil, and of regulating prices. The President of the Exchange, Mr. Thadeus Dean, occupied the

Mr. Thompson withdrew his motion to postpose the consideration of the Committee's report.

The President them anneathed that the drummer-bouncing agreement would take effect at once. In other words, and traveling men should, according to the agreement, be brought in to-day, or as soon as they could be communicated with by telegraph.

Everyoody oreathed more freely at the final and satisfactory settlement of while momentous question of bouncing the drugs with the satisfactory settlement of this momentous question of bouncing the drugs with the satisfactory settlement of the satisfact satisfactory settlement of this momentous ques-tion of bouncing the drumthers. Having achieved this victory, a motion to proceed to THE REVISION OF THE PRICE-LIST

the report of the Secretary on the organization of the Association and the proceedings of the Board of Managers during the past year was presented and approved. Several unimportant changes in the constitution were also made.

At 10 e'clock the regular exercises of the day were begun in the main audisence-room of the church, the first paper being on "Women in Our Public Schools" by Mrs. Sexta B. Proceed.

12 since which times the same M. that issued Aug. 10, 1878, with some few exceptions where the prices had since been less, and thus it was the lowest agreed list that had erer been gotten no.

The list was then considered seriatin, and a few unimportant changes mixed: When they got through with it, the immediate made in the price is of Aug.

put a raise on the present "frices of about 50 cents per 1.000 all around, although in some instances there was a falling-off on the price-list of Aug. 19, since which time there has been a decline. In the case of the content of the price-list of Aug. 19, since which time there has been a decline. In the way of maxing the list bladfig. In other words, was it to be iron-chad, and how were they to live up to it?

One or two thought their ought to have the privilege of "shading" prices occasionally, particularly when customers clime to the offices.

Mr. Carpenter ddn't see if in that light. It was hard to make and observe a "dast-fron rule, but he thought these prices, which were reasonable, should be lived up to, whether customers came to town or not.

Mr. Thompson thought they were morally bound to make these published prices understood to be the prices at which lumber "should be sold, but if customers came to town—well, that was a different sort of thing.

Mr. Carpenter and others inquired what the price-list would amount to if that sort of business was carried on. Some nerve was needed in observing this list, or they might as well make a new one with lower prices.

Mr. Skeels notified.

Mr. Van Schaick also thought they could and would live up to the list. In fact, it was not improbable that another raise would be necessary in a short time, the supply of lumber outside of the Chicago market being comparatively small. The dealers had made so little money that he had no fears about anybody cutting prices. Those prevailing at present were compelled to adopt the course they had taken, Lumber was needed everywhere, Chicago controlled plenty of it, the consumers were not grumbing at prices, and what the dealers should do was to work in harmony, in justice to the customers and themselves, live up to the list, and all would be pleasant. [Applause.]

On motion of Mr. Skeeis, a committee was appointed to "see" the obstinate firms who atill remained out, and labor with them to get them to come in. The Committee consists

ALLEGED BIGAMY. The Poor Case.

The case in which John E. Poor figures as the defend; nt of a charge of bigamy, preferred against him by a young woman whose maiden name, she says, was Daisy De Rosse, and who now calls herself Daisy Poor, wife of John E. Poor, was called yesterday morning by Justice Robinson. Daisy was represented by her attorney. Mr. Walter G. Goodrich, and John Poor's. side was managed by Mr. Willian A. Sheridan. Two charges were preferred,—oigamy and askanlit and battery. The latter was taken up first.

The complainant was the first witness sworn. She announced herself as "Daisy Poor," aged 16 years. She swore that'one dav in Lawyer Sheridan's office John had knocked her down by striking her on the side of the face. The defense admitted the truth of her statement as far as the striking was concerned, but denied that the blow was as hard as the prosecution had said.

Before giving a decision in the assault case, the Court took up the bigamy charge. The prosecution wished to place Daisy on the stand, but the defense objected on the ground that under the old common law a wife could not testify against her hasband, nor the naband against the wife. Mr. Sherrdan claimed that while the defense a milited nothing, the very scope of the prosecution was that the first marriage was valid. The Court could not hear Daisy's testimony, for, if she should by her own testimony establish the ground of her marriage, then the Court would be ooliged to throw out her evidence occause it would show that she was a wife and a wife could not testify against her husband in the matter. Mr. Sheridan cated the case of Miner, in the Fifty-eighth Illinos, and quoted therefrom: "It may be assumed, as an inferible rule, that, where husband or wife is a party, neither can be a witness either for or against the other except as modified by the statute."

The Court beld that Daisy was not competent, and she retired from the stand.

The prosecution then introduced J. B. Fluno, proprietor of the Ogden House, where Mr. and Mrs. Poor lived at one tim THE POOR CASE.

The case in which John E. Poor figures as the

LAKE POREST.

Monday will be an interesting day at Lake Porest.

The Presbytery of Chicago meets here in the forenoon, and the Woman's Presbyterian Missionary Society are to assemble at 2 p. m. At 5 p. m., the Trustees of the University are to hold a special meeting, and in the evening the new President, the Rev. Dr. Gregory, is to be inaugurated. This will be an occasion of great interest. It will doubtiess mark a new era in the success and the prosperity of the University. The public are invited to attend.

OBITUARY. Special Dispaich to The Tribune.
SHABBONA, Ill., Oct. 4.—Our people were startled this morning with the announcement that Albert Marks (or Dock Marks), a prominent

business man, was dead. He was a young and growing business man, and our community loses one of its best citizens. Nervous pros-tration was the cause of death. SPECIAL NOTICE!! Mr. William H. Furlong is our resident manager, and we commend him to the confidence of our patrons and the public. Miner, Beals & Hackett, Proprietors Putnam Clothing House, Nos. 131 and 133 Clark and 117 Madison streets.

Dr. D'Unzer, Minneapolls, Minn., discoverer of the Cinchona Cure, positively cures all cases of drunkenness. He is the originator of the new aroon treatment for consumption. Consult him

I am making a specialty of this kind of work, howing a proof immediately which enables me to uarantee perfect estisfaction to and having photo-raphs taken at 125 State street. C. D. Mosher.

Or would be had not the new Whitney model five

MARRIAGES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

in Chicago from 3 to 7 p. 20. Monday, Oct. 14. The piace of holding the primaries in the towns will be at the place of holding the primaries, in the towns will be at the place of holding the town meetings, unless otherwise specified in this dail.

The number of delegates, places of holding the primaries, and judges are as follows:

Pirst Ward—kight delegates; primary at Monroe and Dearworn streets. Judges—Abner Taylor, F. W. Warren, John B. Roach.

Second ward—clight delegates; 337 State street, Judges—H. F. Billings, J. B. Chaffee, J. Q. Grant.

Third Ward—Nine delegates; Howland's livery-stable, corner of State and Twenty-second streets, Judges—Issae Howland, J. H. Custer, T. H. Patterson, Fourth Ward—Thirteem delegates; corner Thirty-third street and South Park avenue. Judges—Frank Drake, E. L. Barber, W. A. Stanton.

Filth Ward—Five delegates; No. 162 Archer avenue. Judges—George F. Kolbe, Joseph Boyd, Charles Schoreck. xth Ward-Six delegates; No. 772 South Halsted et. Judges-C. Tegimeyer, Nick Niemann, Willstreet. Judges—U. Tegimeyer, New Stemans, in Ludwig.
Seventh Ward—Six delegates, northeast corper Hastings and Blue Island avenue. Judges—John Chipp, Elias Thorp, George Atzel.

kighth Ward—Sight delegates; No. 239 West Harrison street. Judges—W. G. Tibbets, Herman Benze Nunth Ward-Eight delegates: No. 142 West Madison freet. Judges-R. W. Dyball, J. M. Getman, Fred street. Judges-William Wayman, A. B. Whitney, ames Kline. Sames Kline. Ward-Eleven delegates; Brown's livery, table, Editabeth and Malison streets. Judges-Thomas Parker, Jr., T. B. Briggs, L. K. Boyeson. Twelfth Ward-Fifteen delegates: 808 West Madi-on street. Judges-Jacob Grais, J. C. Pelley, L. K.

arponter.

Thirteenth Ward-Right delegates; Benz Hall, Lake
Lake, Judges-G. W. Smith, J. M. Wanzer, Frank Fourteenth Ward—Nine delegates; 942 Milwaukes avenue. Judges—A. W. Raffen, Frank schoenewaid, Peter Olson.

Fitzeenth Ward—Seven delegates; Foli's Hall.

Judges—Ernest F. C. Klokke, Lawrence Proudfoot, Henry kngiehard.

Sixteenth Ward—Six delegates; Myers' Hall, corner of Sedgwick and Sigel streets. Judges—A. F. Meakings John Gerlach. Anton innonf.

Seventeenth Ward—Six delegates; 197 Chicago avenue. Judges—P. A. Sundelius, L. H. Ellickson, George L. Ward.

Kighteenth Ward—Mine delegates; Turner Hall.

Judges—A. H. Scranton, M. Petrie, Charles Harding, Hyde Park Club Convention system. Lake—Five delegates; primary at Emglewood hose house. Judges—A. H. Scranton, M. Petrie, Charles Harding, Hyde Park Club Convention system. Lake—Five delegates; primary at Emglewood hose house. Judges—A. H. Scranton, M. Petrie, Charles Harding, Hyde Park Club, Charles, Hy

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUI
will hold a meeting in the Lower Turner Hall at
o'clock this evening.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

ROBERT'S RULES "The Best Parlinmentary Manual In the English Lunguage."
"For general use and application, I regard it the best book extent."—Hon. James H. Husted, late Speaker of the New York State Legislature. "Beyond comparison superior to any other Parentary Manual. It has a table covering two paginich will said a chairman to decide 200 question iportance, without furning a leaf."—American W

Sold by all booksellers, or will be sent, preprint receipt of price, by the publishers S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago.

Sulphur, Baths at the GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.
Private entrance on Jackson-st., near LaSalle. This popular establishment has just
been remodeled and refurnished throughout
and an elegant Russian Bath and Smokingroom have been added, making it one of the
most perfect bathing establishments in the and a most potent curative agent, as thou-sands of our best citizens can testify. Try them and be convinced. Separate apart-ments for ladies and gentlemen.

CLOTHING. For Boys' and Chil dren's Clothing go to JAS. WILDE, Jr., & CO., cor. State & Madison-sts., Chicago.

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HOUSE Started by express and reAUG. SCHWARZ,
Boston Faner Steam Dye House
189 Illinois 41, 225 West Mad180 Illinois 42, 225 West Mad180 Illinois 43, 245 West Mad-SCALES.

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CUT FLOWERS.

FLOWER POTS. FLOWER POTS. H. G. SAVAGE & CO., 77 Sta

MOLLECT YOUR PAST DUE BILLS

HICAGO MERCANTILE AGENCY, AUCTION SALES

By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO., BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,
TUESDAY, OOT. 8.

DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Hats & Caps. &c.,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. **AUCTION NOTICE!**

WE SHALL SELL AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY NEXT THE STOCK OF A LARGE New York Jobbing Dry Goods House,

INVOICED AT \$28,000.

Shawls, Jeans, Cottonades,
Cassimeres, Cashmere, Silks, Ribbons,
Carpets, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,
Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' Suits,
L. C. and Silk Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Hamburg Edging, Embroideries,
Ostrich Tips and Feathers,
Table Cloths, Flannels in case lots,
Towels, Napkins, Suspenders,
Dress Goods, Blankets, White Goods,
Notions of all kinds,
And in fact everything that goes to make up a stock

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

AVENUE HOTEL.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Tuesday, Oct. 8, 9:30 a. m.

CLOTHING.

WHITE-WEAR.

MILLINERY **FURNISHING**

DRESS GOODS.

SHAWLS.

HAND RUBBER

SPOOL COTTON.

Two Thousand Dozen. Black and White. 200 Fards. Warranted. CASSIMERES.

BLANKETS.

GLOVES

AND MITTENS. Pull Lines Mee'a Ladies', and Boys' Styles and Sizes including a line of Buck or Dornkin Driving Gloves. Plymouth I and 2 Button Gloves and Gaustien. KNIT GOODS.

QUILTS. lles Full 11-4 Sizes, Jacquard

FLANNELS.

TABLE OIL

CARPETS.

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. we shall sell.
Peremptory. TEN RULLS ALLWOOL EXT A SUPER INGRAINS,
FIFTEEN ROLLS TAPESTRIES,
Shift ah fitvoice of Single and Dubba
Cotton Chain WOOL FILLING GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

FOR OUR AUCTION SALE Of Wednesday, Oct. 9,

We have ever shown. Especial attention is called to the line of RUBBERS, it being complete in kind and the best goods made, every pair being warranted. A job lot of odds and ends will also be closed out.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE

AT LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE S. E. cor. Thirty-ninth-st. & Michigan-av Monday Morning, Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock, 3 Magnificent Chamber Sets. cost \$650, \$500, and \$400 each elegant large Sideboard, Handed Extension Table, Leather-seat Dining Chairs, Bookcases, Beds, Bedling, Crockery, Glass, &c. Brussels Carpets through but the house. SPLENDID UPRIGHT PIANO.

AT AUCTION.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Austra. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO. Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agenta. 173 and 175 Randolph-st. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
SATURDAY, Oct. S. at 9:30 o clock a. m., at our
salesrooms, 175 6:175 Randoph-si.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

Large Furnace, Automatic Gas Machine, &c. The en-tire furniture and outfit to be sold. Family leaving the city.

RECULAR WEEKLY SALE New Parlor Suits, New Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, M. T. Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Cases Wardrobes, Bookcases, Oyl, and Office Desix, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Rockers, Camp Chairs, Channellers, dattresses, Springs, Bed Lounges, etc. Blankers, Comforts, and General Merchandise.

CO Canary Birds, fine singers, and a great variety of other Birds and Animais, all imported by the New York Aquarium Co. To be sold next week at public suction. D. D. STARK & CO., Auctioneers.

ROYALBAKING

Absolutely Pure.

LITERATI

Taine's "French Re Rome."

Draper's Scientific Literature.

Henri Greville's "So

Sun-Heat and Earth-Hea in Physical Fo

rime, appeared some to France since the Revolu in many respects a remarkable its method, which is that of

that was true to support eation. Whether he found all t fairly, and left it to make or remains to be seen.

The results of M. Taine's The results of M. Taine's being a reactionary, he has a great unqualified condemnatiution that has ever appotent admits that there was must denies that there was new Precisely here the difficulty of ing writers on the Revolution have been unable to see he accomplished without revolutive forms necessary to the regewere of the most radical kind, such as have never been peace in any country. The redistrict he limitation of the kind the abolition of the exemptic the overthrow of the Church were measures pecessary to the attack. Much blood was tion; but that was not the estion of the Revolution. The lutions without blood, only it that which redeemed France. ment of the great reforms much on because it would hat overturning of the and the organization one. The difference between lution is only one of degree; it the reforms demanded were a portant that they involved a fall acquiescence in the debeen revolution. M. Taine this so far that, while has of reform in the constitution

hy prescription. They were, in older than the Government. Obtained by violench was lemeans. Rightfully so, we mis were no other element to be element of prescription was, which the justice of the title tools do over throw only by side of any of the organized transis of these was the system which it was desired to refor took their appeal to arms. They had been agravated and endurance. It was for t question of existence or it the State has the right to measures to preserve its owns not the lodividual? If the none, it is a delicate quest jurisprudence why he bas not. exercise of such rights by the p was so clearly human and natustern judge who finds in their to palliate or praise. We are of the excesses of the Revoluti defends of reads of without a the principles which underly they were not necessary to Taine condemns excesses, principles which underly they were not necessary to Taine condemns excesses, principles which underly and the supposed evils want of one in the United S Taine believes, the duty and of leisure and wealth to serothers have such good right, no others are able to govern partly true. But M. Taine I ween leisured and wealthy mears apt to govern too much for their own class. There are equal claims upon the lenient tion of the State. This was France, where the learned Taine believes, the duty and of leisure and wealthy mears apt to govern too much for their own class. There are equal claims upon the lenient tion of the State. This was France, where the learned Taine believes, the duty and of leisure and wealthy mears apt to govern too much for their own class. There are equal claims upon the lenient tion of the State. This was France, where the learned Taine south of the state of the surface of the surf

P. GORE & CO. TRADE SALE

ON SALES.

Aiso, an invoice Ladies' Clocks EAR.

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OODS. ida Linseys, French Mixtur-, etc. Also, an invoice Dom

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4 and 11-4 Sizes. Soft Fini-bily. Desirable. Perfect. if also offer sample bales 4-ll b., and 6-lb. Gray Blankets. p

D MITTENS. Full Lines Men's ites', and Boys' Styles and Sires luding s line of Buck or Deerskin wins Gloves. Plymouth I and : ton Gioves and Ununtiers. DDS.

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the only Baking Powder in the stirrect from the wine-crowlag as to pay a few connier more for its economy to use it. Another 1623t, An old lady from Only council the best and most whole-

GOODS.

Rome." Draper's Scientific Memoirs-Quackenbos' "Ancient

Literature."

LITERATURE.

Taine's "French Revolution" --- Ihne's "Early

Henri Greville's "Sonia"-Rolfe's Hamlet-The Riverside

Sun-Heat and Earth-Heat as Correlated in Physical Forces.

LITERATURE.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. The plan of M. Taine's "Origins of Contemporary France" contemplates five volumes. The first of these, devoted to the Ancient Regime, appeared some time ago. Two vol-umes will be given to the Revolution, and two to France since the Revolution. The first volome on the Revolution is now before us. It is its method, which is that of strict arrangemen about principles, as the author may have pre-viously determined; but no principle is sought to be established without the apparent authority of fact. M. Taine probably had his princifacts, as will appear hereafter. He found much that was true to support each positive assertion. Whether he found all the truth stated it

The results of M. Taine's method are that, being a reactionary, he has made out the first great unqualified condemnation of the Revolution that has ever appeared in France. He admits that there was much need of reform, but denies that there was need of revolution. Precisely here the difficulty of most discriminating writers on the Revolution has arisen. They have been unable to see how reform could, be accomplished without revolution. Some of the reforms necessary to the regeneration of France were of the most radical kind,—reforms, indeed, such as have never been peacefully wrought out in any country. The redistribution of the land, the limitation of the kingly prerogative, the abolition of the exemptions of the nobles, the overtherow of the Church as a civil authority, were measures necessary to the salvation of the overth-row of the Church as a civil authority, were measures pecessary to the salvation of France. Each of these was strongly intrenched in custom, and supported by powerful and wealthy organizations. None of them would go down without a struggle. In proportion to their powers of resistance was the fercuty of the attack. Much blood was shed in the operation; but that was not the essence or the condition of the Revolution. There have been revolutions without blood, only less important than that which redeemed France. The accomplishment of the great reforms mentioned, with or

lutions without blood, only less important than that which redeemed France. The accomplishment of the great reforms mentioned, with or without bloodshed, would have been a revolution, because it would have involved the overturning of the old society and the organization of a new one. The difference between reform and revolution is only one of degree; and in this instance the reforms demanded were so many and so important that they involved a revolution. Peaceful acquiescence in the demands would have been revolution. M. Taine has acknowledged this so far that, while he has admitted the need of reform in the constitution of the orders of the noblishy and the elergy, and in the regulation of the kingly prerogative, he has not agreed to the redistribution of the lands as a rightful measure. The unequal distribution of the lands of France, more than anything else, caused the Revolution. The possession of the land by the clergy and nobility, and the exemption of these classes from taxation, ground down the common people to such a degree that they had only the means of living from hand to mouth. They had no resources to draw on in times of scarcity. Hence, the famine which preceded the Revolution was a secondary, not a primary, wasse of it. The famine would never have occurred if the lands had not been held in large part by grasping ecclesiastical corporations and privileged orders, nor even then, if the lands were held is ingenious, but not complete. The titles were acquired by violence and ripened The titles were acquired by violence and ripened by prescription. They were, in many instances, older than the Government. That which was obtained by violence was lost by the same means. Rightfully so, we might say, if there were no other element to be considered. The element of prescription was, in fact, that on which the justice of the titles mainly rested. It could be overthrown only by a procedure outside of any of the organized tribunals, since the basis of these was the system of feudal tenure which it was desired to reform. The people took their appeal to arms most reluctantly. They had been aggravated and tortured beyond endurance. It was for them a simple question of existence or non-existence. If the State has the right to take necessary measures to preserve its own existence, why

question of existence or non-existence. If the State has the right to take necessary measures to preserve its own existence, why has not the individual? If the individual has none, it is a delicate question in morals and jurisprudence why he has not. At any rate, the exercise of such rights by the peasants of France was so clearly human and natural that he is a stere judge who finds in their conduct nothing to palliate or praise. We are not speaking now of the excesses of the Revolution, which no one defends or reads of without a shudder, but of the principles which underlay them, of which they were not necessary consequences. M. Taine condemns excesses, principles, and all. Perhaps the most admirable chapters in this volume are those on the Nobility and the Clergy. Aristocratic orders have seldom found a more able champion. The author has compared with some effect the benefits of such an order in England, and the supposed evils arising from the want of one in the United States. It is, M. Taine believes, the duty and privilege of men of leisure and wealth to serve the State; no others have such good right, he believes, and no others have such good right, he believes, and no others are able to govern so well. This is partly true. But M. Taine has forgotten that when leisured and wealthy men alone govern they are apt to govern too much for the advantage. others have such good right, he believes, and no others are able to govern so well. This is partly true. But, M. Taine has forgotten that when leisured and wealthy men alone govern they are apt to govern too much for the advantage of their own class. There are others who have equal claims upon the leninery and consideration of the State. This was the situation in France, where the learned and wealthy classes governed so well that they imposed all the tazes, while the people paid them.

It is surprising to find M. Taine, after his masterly exposure of the fallacy contained in the Social Contract, contending that the State was bound by some unexpressed agreement to support the Church. To say that the exaction of tithes was just because it had continued for a long time, and that all the people were under obligation to pay for the Church because it was precious to some of them, is not the kind of reasoning we expected from M. Taine. His parsgraph on the tithes is sophistical. We quote part of it, not as a fair specimen of the author's style and argument, for happily it is not characteristic, but to show how a great man who writes with prejudices can contradict himself:

It (the abolition of tithes) is a radical operation and in conformity with principle. Unfortunately, the puerlity of the thing defeats its own object. In effect, since the days of Charlemagne, all the estates in the country which have been sold and resold over and over again have always paid tithes, and have never been purchased except with this charge upon them, which amounts to about one-seventh of the proprietor, and consequently a seventh to the capital. A present is made to him of 100 francs if his land is worth 700 francs, and of 1,000 if it is worth 700,000. Through this gratitious and unexpected gift 123,000,000 francs of revenue and 2,500,000.00 of capital is divided among the holders of real estate in France, and in a manner so ingenious that the rich receive the most. Such is the effect of abstract principles. To afford a rolief of thirty

Dr. Ihne, the Heigelberg Professor, has writ-ten a treatise on Early Rome, which has been included in the English series of "Epochs of Ancient History," published in this country by Charles Scribner's Sons. This history, like all cientific histories of Rome since Niebuhr, rejects as mythical the traditions embodied in Livy and other Roman historians. The author examines and condemus the fables about Æneas, Romulus, and Remus, the apocryphal reigns of Numa, Servius, Tarquin, and, in fact, all the

examines and condemus the fables about Æneas, Romulus, and Remus, the apocryphal reigns of Nama, Servius, Tarquin, and, in fact, all the seven Kings; and the legends of the Horatii and Curatii, Lucrece, Horatins Cocles, Virginia, Brutus, Cincinnatus, and Coriolanus. He leaves little that the average schoolboy knows about Roman history prior to the destruction of the city by the Gauls, 390 B. C. At this point, it is assumed, authentic history begins.

Prof. Ihne's labors will seem worse than useless to many of the present generation whose knowledge of Roman history is derived chiefly from Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome." Prof. Ihne has destroyed the foundation of fact, if any was ever assumed to exist, on which the lays rest. But he has not fallen into the grave error of depreciating the legends themselves. As romances, if not as facts, they are a part of the literature of Christendom. They can no more be displaced from the affections of mankind than the Arabian fairy tales or the Scandinavian myths, which lie far back in the cloudland of our own history. Prof. line is the first to recognize this fact and give if due importance. He recites the story in each instance before he brings it to the test of historical criticism, and the evidence he gives of the improbability or impossibility of its truth as history in howise detracts from its dignity as romance. Only it is important that those who desire to study the fistitutions and character of the Roman people toward democracy is traced out in this volume with much clearness. Prof. Ihne believes that some of the Roman people toward democracy is traced out in this volume with much clearness. Prof. Ihne believes that some of the Roman people toward democracy is traced out in this volume with much clearness. Prof. Ihne believes that some of the score of the people, being now organized for military purposes, chose to appoint their own rulers. The military kings, it is assumed, were patons of the people, and their memories have been blackened because the price demanded

The learned Dr. Draper, of New York, has collected in a volume a number of his papers on last forty years in various periodicals, the first as early as 1834 in the Frank'in Institute Journal. Many of the memoirs have been reprinted with-in a few years in Harper's Magazine. They are interesting chiefly as records of personal observation, and for the introduction to the laboratory of a scientific worker which they afford each reader. Dr. Draper is not content merely to state the results arrived at by him, but en-deavors also to show the steps by which he reached them. Thus the chapter on "Capillary Attraction and Instertitial Motions, the Cause of the Flow of Sap in Plants and the Circula-tion of Blood in Animals," begins with the author's observations in 1834, and brings his knowledge down to the present day. It describes the various experiments from which the author derived his conclusions. Other interesting subjects treated in these memors are: "On the Nature of Flame and on the Condition of the Sun's Surface," "Spectrum Analysis of Flame," "Radiations of Red-Hot Bodies," "Photography" (when this was written the subject was new), "On Burning Glasses and Mirrors," and "On the Distribution of Heat and Chemical Force in the Spectrum." Prof. Draper prefixes to this volume an autobiographical sketch, from which and certain passages in the text we infer that part of his object in printing these memoirs is to protect his scientific reputation against the appropriation of his labors by other workers. This purpose is well worthy of his consideration, for the reputation of Dr. Draper, as a writer and scientific man, is second to that of no one now living in America. He is, indeed, the only scientific man who has attained any credit outside of his particular domain of physical research. His "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," "History of the Coufflict Between Science and Religion," would have carned him a reputation as a literary man of the first class if he had not been among the first to develop the use of the spectroscope, to solve some of the problems of circulation, and to cast light on many dark places in human physiology. (New York: Harper & Bros. Price, \$8.)

ANCIENT LITERATURE.

The "lilustrated History of Ancient Literature, Oriental and Classical," by John D. Quackenbos, A. M., M. D., is a volume of 425 pages. The author aims to cover the period from the earliest times to the Christian era. This might have been comparatively an easy This might have been comparatively an easy task a generation ago, when the Greek and Roman literatures were all that learned men knew or cared about. But since the vast field of Sanscrit and the Semitic languages has been opened to investigation through the efforts of modern scholars. A is a difficult task even to epitomize the results that have been attained. The first part of this book is devoted to the Oriental languages and literatures. Depending chiefly on Max Muller, Mr. Quackenbos describes clearly the rise and distribution of the Lurio-European races, the faith and practice of Brahmanism as inculcated in the tender of the surface of Brahmanism as inculcated in the surface of Brahmanism as inculca task a generation ago, when the Greek and Roman literatures were all that learned men ing chiefly on Max Muller, Mr. Quackenbos describes clearly the rise and distribution of the lurio-European races, the faith and practice of Brahmanism as inculcated in the Vedas, the rise of Buddhism and its conflict with the established faith, the growth and decline of Zoroasterism and the Zend-Avesta, the influence of Confucius and the sacred writings of his school, and, finally, the cunciform inscriptions of Egypt and Assyria. These subjects, particularly the last, are illustrated as lar as possible by maps and wood-engravings. The chapter on symbol-writing gains much in clearness by this method. The latter naif of the book treats of Greek and Koman literature. The author is at home here, as well he may be, with abundant authorities to refer to, and no great variety of opinion to perplex him. It seems something of a mockery to attempt to give an idea of Æschylus by a short extract from a translation of something less than four pages, including his "Prometheus," and to dispose of Thucydides in description of the plague at Athens. But Mr. Quackenbos' book will have a certain value in the school-room and to those who have not the leisure or the inclination to consult more authoritative sources. It is true, moreover, as he says in the preface to this volume, that "few will know anything of general literature who do not study its history systematically as a part of the academic curriculum. (New York: Harper & Bros. Price \$1.50.)

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SONIA.

"Henry Greville" is the name under which a French lady has recently produced a series of novels the persons and scenes of which are in Russia. The writer resided in Russia a long time, and saw much of Russian life. "Sonia" is the title of one of these novels. The plot is one that is not new, but has been written threadbare in magazine and weekly newspaper stories, and in a multitude of cheap novels. Gen. Goreline is an old soldier who is married to a woman of "better family" than himself, and is consequently held-in subjection and treated with contempt by his wife. That wife is proud, is ambitious, and the family is poor. They have two children,—Lydia, a girl of 18, unusually handsome, and a boy younger. Boris Grebof is a student very poor, but young and opplent nobles.

M. Taine proves too much. He shows that the abolition of tithes was not class legislation, and that it added immensely to the revenues of land-owners: consequently, that it must have lowered the price of land, while it worked configuration, which produced nothing, a seventh of the revenue of the land, which was equivalent to a seventh of the land, which was equivalent to a seventh of the land itself, and bestowed it upon the people. This was the foolish, the irreligious, the criminal measure which M. Taine condemns.

The good effects of the French Revolution are still felt throughout the civilized world, and particularly in France, where a people second to none in prosperity, in industry, and happiness how owns and cultivates the soil wrenched

handsome, who accepts a situation as tutor during the summer for the boy and to teach the cirl French. A Prince resides on the adjoining estate. Boris and Lydia manage to fall in love, and soon after the Prince appears as a visitor. The family hope to capture him for the young lady, and she, a thoughtless, weak, but vain girl, while clinging to the hope of securing the Prince, continues her love-making with the tutor. Their love is discovered, the tutor is expelled, but the lovers monits eternal fidelity. Among the servants is a child about 13 years of are, an orphan serf, who has been trended as an outcast, and on the same day that Boris was dirgraced this child was driven away from the family. Boris finds the destitute orphan, and in his sympathy carries her away to his mother's home, where he leaves her. This is Sonis. Soon after he obtains employment which engages him at a distance for several years. Lydia, under her mother's direction, becomes a husband-seeker, but always fails. Boris, during his absence, continues to love her, while she, without renouncing him, if seeking another match. Boris eventually returns famous and prosperous, and she just; at that moment, thinking she had seenred another, discards Boris. The mother of Boris dying, he takes Sonia to Moscow, where, in the capacity of servant, she becomes his faithful housekeeper. The Gorelines become very poor, Lydia fails in all her husband-seeking, and the mother and daughter, visiting Boris to obtain his aid, use language imputing dishonorable relations between Boris and Sonia, the result of which is that the master and servant immediately get married, and that is the end of the story. The book is clean, the style is very plain, the characters are commonplace, but, as an illustration of the national imanuers and customs of Russia, the story, with a few is very plain, the characters are commonplace, but, as an illustration of the national manners and customs of Russia, the story, with a few alterations in names, would have answered just as well for New Hampshire or Minnesota. (Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.)

Rolfe's edition of Shakspeare, which gives each play in a volume by itself, has reached "Hamlet" in regular course. The volume de-voted to this play, while uniform in binding rith the others, contains rather more matter than any of them, embracing in all 275 pages, The author, in the preface, apologizes for this excess. He found it difficult to keep within his mited space. The play is one of the longest (about twice as long as "Macbeth"), and the amount that has been written about it exceeds that on any other of Snakspeare's works. The explanation is sufficient. As the extension of he original plan does not include an increase of price, "the purchasers of Mr. Rolfe's edition have reason to be grateful to him, rather than otherwise, for passing beyond the limits first decided upon. It must be said, also, as we have several times had occasion to testify, that this edition of Shakspeare is on many accounts and for many purposes better than any other. It is remarkable chiefly for its copious notes, drawn from all available sources, and for its introduction treating of the history of the play, the sources of the piot, and critical comments on the play. Under the latter head are placed such unusual authorities as the chapter from "Wilhelm Meister" on "Hamlet," the larticles from Biackwood's supposed to have been written by the poet Campbell, and an article from the London Quarterly Review for 1847. The editor also acknowledges freely his indebtedness to Furness, whose variorum edition of "Hamlet" must be a mine of wealth to all future editors. The notes of this edition are collected, it should price, "the purchasers of Mr. Rolfe's edition be understood, much on the principle which guided Furness in his variorum editior of the text. Every note which has respectable authority, and seems entitled to a moment's consideration is included. (New York: Barper & Bros. Price, 70 cents.)

THE RIVERSIDE SPENSER The Riverside edition of the British Poets has now reached Spenser, whose works are given in three volumes. Why he has not been reached before it would be difficult to say, unless on the supposition that the editor has been keeping ome of his best volumes for the last in orde to commend the whole edition more favorably to the reading public. There are now some forty volumes in all in the Riverside edition. It forty volumes in all in the Riverside edition. It embraces the works of all the British poins, except Shakspeare, who is by common consent awarded a separate place. This edition of Spenser is based on the edition printed in 1839 under the superintendence of Mr. George Hilliand. It was at first intended to be only a reprint, but was afterwards revised and illustrated with notes, original and selected, by Francis J. Child. The whole edition was published as long ago as 1835; but there has since seemed to be no reason for changing what was then written. The hinding, typography, and paper of the Riverside edition will make it an ornament to any library an which it may find a place. (Boston: Hougheon, Osgood & Co. Price, \$5.25)

contains a number of wood-cuts which for purity of design and fidelity of execution compare favorably with those of any other American periodical. The subjects, too, are well chosen. Most of them are illustrative of American scenery or character. Some refer directly to the text, and others like the "Courier of the Desert" (Horace Vernet). "A Storm in the Mountains" (Thomas Moran), and "The Shoeing Forge" (Sir Edwin Landseer), go to higher sources for their inspiration. There is healthy tone and spirit in the pictures and the text. It is time, indeed, that the Devil should not have all of the good pictures. He had rather bless than his share in the time of Raphael, Titian. Michel Angelo, and Guido; but he is too richly endowed to-day both in the works of great artists, and in the humbler efforts of carrent illustrated literature. If it were only possible to say of the Illustrated Christian Weekly that it avoided caricature, this would be high praise: of design and fidelity of execution compare say of the Tanstruct of the high praise; avoided caricature, this would be high praise; but it does far more. It exemplifies a high ideal of Christian manhoox.

A CONCISE HISTORY OF MUSIC. It speaks well for the usefulness as well as excellence of the "History of Music" recently published by Prof. H. G. Bonavia Hunt, of Christ Church, Oxford, that a second edition has already been found necessary. The first edition was noticed in THE TRIBUNE at the time of its appearance, and it is hardly necessary to do more on this occasion than to note Scribner's Sons.)

BRIEF NOTICES.

Two books for singing-schools—"Onward," by L. O. Emerson, and "Method for Singing Ciasses," by A. N. Johnson—have been pubished by Ditson & Co.

Carlton & Co. print two new novels,-" Vesta Vane," by "L. King R." (\$1.50), and "The Heir of Charlton" (\$1.50), by Mary Agnes Flem-

We have received from Charles Scribner's Sons-too late for notice this week-"Recollections of Writers," by Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke, and "A History of Roman Literature," from the earliest period to the death of Marcus Aurelius, by Charles Thomas Cruttwell, M. A. This latter work is intended mainly for students at the Universities and public schools.

Chloroform," Herbert Spencer; "Halluchations of the Seises." Dr. Henry Maudslev; "Yellow Fever," Roger S. Tracy, M. D.; "Bird or Reutile—Which!" Henry O. Forbes; "The Planet Vuican," Prof. Daniel Kirkwood; "The Genesis of Disinterested Benevolence," Paul Friedmann; Skeich of Chaude Bernard (with portrait): Editor's Table, Literary Notices, Popular Miscellany, Notes.

A new life of St. Augustine is to preparation by Prof. Rainy, of Scotland. A translation of Haeckel's "History of the Evolution of Man" is announced in England. Macmillan & Co. announce a complete edi-

LITERARY NOTES.

ican market.

Helen Hunt's 'new story, "Nelly's Silver Mine," is announced for publication by Messrs. Celia Thaxter and Joaquin Miller are to issue

new volumes of poetry through Houghton, Osgood & Co. this fall. "The Life and Times of Stein; or, Germany and Prussia in the Napoleonic Ages," is by the

Henry Holt & Co. announce for early publica-tion Roscher's "Political Economy," translated by J. J. Lalor, in two volumes.

Ouida's "Friendship" had an extraordinar run at the late trade-sale in New York. He other novels went off at low rates. Van Laun's history of France from the great Revolution to the end of the Second Empire is promised by Cassell, Petter & Galpin for this

The fourth part of Mr. George Grove's " Dic tionary of Music and Musicians" will be ready at Macmillan & Co.'s in a month. Mr. Grove is now in this country with Deau Stanley.

An instance of long survival in a school-book is found in "Colburu's Intellectual Arithmetic," of which a single house in Boston has purchased 5,000 copies for their autumn sales. Henri Greville's "L'Aimee" has been translated into English by Miss Helen Staniey, who translates all of her works from the original French MSS., and will be published in this country by T. B. Peterson & Brothers simultaneously with its appearance in Paris.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce for immediate publication the series of articles on "The Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield," just completed in the Fortnightly Review. These sketches were published anonymously, and various persons are suspected as their author; among others, John Morley is named.

Yale College ordered of S. C. Griggs & Co. last week 100 copies of Dr. D'Ooge's "Demosthenes on the Crown," and Harvard University 130 copies of Stevens' "Select Orations of Lysias." The sending of Greek text-books by Western authors and Western publishers to Eastern universities is rather reversing the

Eastern universities is rather reversing the old order of things.

The Spectator praises very highly Mr. Morison's "Life of Gibbon," in the series of "English Men of Letters," and sincerely hopes that "Mr. Morison's successors will go and do no worse than he has dobe." Mr. Morison's immediate successor was R. If. Hatton, editor of the Spectator, who, in his "Life of Sir Walter Scott," certainly did not realize his own hope.

The Saturday Review says of Archbishop Trench's lectures on Mcdieval Church History, noticed by us last week: "People will listen to a lecture, and afterwards, their interest having once been aroused, will go and read up for themselves, who would never otherwise have themselves, who would never otherwise have thought of cutering upon the study of such or such a subject at all. But when the spoken lecture which we hear but once has developed into the printed book which we can read as many times as we like, we are apt to become conscious of an allusiveness of style and a thinness of texture which probably did not strike us before."

fore."

Charles Dudley Warner makes game of the Hamilton College alumni who elected him class poet. He writes: "So universal suffrage has come to this! I knew you made Judges by ft, but I did not thek you could make a poet. Elected! I don't curr, my doctrine of election so far. I was predestined not to be a poet. That matter was sected before the ballot was invented. I am very grateful to my fellow alumn for their good opinion. I could make any sort of exabition almost to please them,—stand on my nead, or do the parallel bars.—but I am not a poet, and can't fill the role. It is as much as I can do to keep my prose from running wild."

Mr. Bryant had undertaken before his death,

original and selected, by Francis J. Chi.d. The whole edition was published as long accoss 1855; but there has since seemed to be no reason for changing what was then written. The hinding, typography, and paper of the Riverside edition will make it an ornament to any library in which it may find a place. (Boston: Houghon, Osgood & Co. Price, \$5.25)

THE CHRISTIAN WEEKLY.

The Hinstrated Christian Weekly (American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York) is one of the comparatively recent vestures in periodical literature that we feel glad to notice. The bound volume for 1877 is now at hand. It contains a number of wood-cuts which for purity larly rigid, moralist, knows this too. Let us have done with the operanse, either with the consent of Mr. Bryans's irrends or without it. consent of Mr. Bryana's friends or without it.

A communication, signed "Anti-Critic," in defense of Mr. Scudder's book, "Almost an Englishman," was printed in the Journal Wednesday. The writer of it assumed that The Tribune reviewer had not read the book in question. This was an erroneous assumption. The reviewer took pains not to reveal the plot, because he wished to encourage people to discover it for themselves; but he had read the whole book carefully, and found much to admire, in it. If he was not successful in expressing this feeling as well as a contrary one, he deeply regrets the failure to do so. The best test anybody can put the merit of "Almost an Englishman" to is to buy it and read it. It is a Chicago book, written by a man of high culture and attainments, and as such is well worthy of individual judg-

and as such is well worthy of individual judg-ment. But it will be well to accept with res-ervations the opinions of "Anti-Critic."

Hoedel's fondness for Heine, whom he quoted Hodel's fondness for Heine, whom he quoted frequently to his spiritual adviser, just before his execution, has drawn fresh attention to the nature and influence of that writer's extraordinary teachings. Trained as Heine was among free-thinkers who glorified Voltaire and Roasseau, he speedily imbibed the doctrines of those men. But after he had taken a degree in law he found it negessary, in order to practice, to relinquish his faith and embrace Christianity. This he did, giving as his reason, "Atheism had become vulgar." The Tegraph (London) takes occasion to say: "His writings, acting upon the Socialist tendencies of modern Germany, have proved not the wholesome barm that leavens the mass, but the burning acid that bites and corrupts, which in contact with the aikaloid base of imperfect understanding has caused that effervescence and ebullition of the secthing atoms which take the form of Socialist Communism. What result can there possibly be when a youthful imagination, allured by the seductive style and sentimental pathos of a writer like Heine, is roused into sympathy with the sufferings of the people, skilifuily depicted so as to work upon his feelings? Forgetial of practical considerations, he reads only of the day when the Bermans 'will drive their Monarch to the place of execution and right loyally behead nim." to the place of execution and right loyally be-

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

SUN-HEAT AND EARTH-HEAT. The October number of the American Nat-uralist (McCalla & Staveley, 237 Dock street, Philadelphia) reprints from the Geological Mag-azine a valuable article on "Physiography" by C. Lloyd Morgan. The article is too long for use in this, place, but it puts some important conclusions in such a way that the force of them may be readily perceived. Summing up one

conclusions in such a way that the force of them may be readily perceived. Summing up one branch of his inquiry, the writer says:

Let us pause here for a moment to see what we have learnt. We have seen that the waves which beat on our shores, and dende our coast-times, are due to the winds; that the rivers which cut down trenences into the earth are due to rain, which it is itself brought to its as vanor of water by the winds; and we have seen that the formation of water-vapor, and the existence of the winds, are due to sun-heat. This sun-heat is, therefore, the highest link we have yet reached in the chain of causation. We have also seen incidentally bat the sand and clay at the top of the cliff were built up of mud and sand grains, carried down mecans, it is seen as the condition by rivers to the sea; and that the chalk has been seonarated by living creatures from the sea. So were to which the lime had been carried down in sointion by rivers. The question—how came this life upon the earth—now arises. It will not, nowever, be discussed here. It is enough to state to give an opinion that all life forms have pend on plants, directly or indirectly, noth for the food they extend for the arity or indirectly, noth for the food they extend for the arity or indirectly, noth for the food they extend for the arity or indirectly, noth for the food they extend for the arity or indirectly, noth for the food they extend for the card which and our source of oxygen energy. Anumals depend on plants, directly or indirectly, noth for the food they extend for the arity or indirectly, noth for the food they extend for the propose the vast quantity of carbonic acid which and minds breather or the arity or indirectly, noth for the food they extend for the propose the vast quantity of carbonic acid which and our source of oxygen would be cut off.

While swan-had enables rain, rivers, and the sea to dende the land aha to connote in the formation of the earth is accompanied by contraction of the earth is accompanied by contraction of

possesses.

Sun-heat is therefore the result of the condensation of the primary spheroid; earth-heat the remant of that produced by the condensation of secondary nebulous spheroid. SCIENCE NOTES.

the climate of Senegal is very favorable to whites, on condition that they do not fear to face the open air and sun. Braun says: "Cold refreshes by stimulating the functions, heat by physically facilitating them; and in this lies the important practical difference between the cold water and hot water

M. Paul Solcillet, now in Africa, reports that

We have received in pamphlet form Mr. T. J. Nicholl's paper on "Improvement of Prairie Roads," read before the Civil Engineers' Clu of this city. He advocates the liberal use of

A new reversing thermometer has been dis covered, by means of which it is possible to as-certain the temperature of any given layer of avers between the one designated and the surface. The want of such an instrument was seriously felt in the Chailenger expedition.

Dr. Van der Horck is about commencing an exploration, the results of which will doubtless be extremely interesting to American authropologists. The object is to determine the relationships between the inhabitants of the two sides of the Pacific Ocean, and to investigate the question at to the colonization of either countries. question as to the colonization of either continent from the other. The work will continu for several years.

A povel feature of the State Fair at St. Paul. A novel feature of the State Fair at St. Paul, Minn., the other day, was the team of elk driven by Mr. A. H. Moore. The animals were captured about two years ago on Rice River, eight miles soith of Fargo, Dak., when four or five days 'old. "Dexter" weighs 512 pounds, and "Dasher" 500 pounds. They are well broken to harness, thoroughly trained and gentle. Their speed is sixteen miles an hour.

The oldest specimens of wrought iron known The oldest specimens of wrought iron known to ethnologists are believed to be certain siekles found by Belzoni under the base of the Sphinx at Carnac, in Thebes. Another fragment found by Cabl. Wise in the Great Pyramid, and the piece of a saw dug up by Layard at Nimroud, all of which are now in the British Museam, prove that from and the art of forging were known much earlier than has been supposed, and that the secret of manipulation appears to have been held very closely for many years before it came into general use.

Draper, illustrating a truth, says that "not a Draper, illustrating a truth, says that "not a shadow falls for an instant upon a wail but it leaves an ineffaceable stain," thus by his shadows bringing the power of light into hold retief. If a ray of light falls, however softly and but for an instant, upon an object, we may presume that a change, whether by chemical or mechanical means, ensues. Flowers and truits, by their irregular surfaces, break the sunshine into specific hues, thus acting as shadow to themselves. Animals also respond in coloring to the influence of light.—American Naturalis.

the influence of light.—American Naturalisi.

Exceedingly satisfactory is the report for last year of the Commission of Fisheries for New York, consisting of ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, Mr. Edward M. Smith, and Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt. More than 2,000,000 of shad fry were turned loose in the hudson River, 1,800,000 young salmon trout were distributed, and of the brook trout—the species in respect of which the burden of effort has been expended and the maximum of success in hatching reached—an immense number were batched and placed in the various waters of the State.

The New York American ways that the creat

the various waters of the State.

The Scientific American says that the great need of the hour is an automatic pocket life-preserver. It says: "A circlet of waterproof cells, each provided with an automatic valve, so as to be easily inflated, and yet have all so independent of each other that the bursting of one would not affect the rest, would probably be as simple and efficient a device as could be asked for. The conditions to be met are few,—simplicity, lightness, nortability, buoyance, and cheapness. If these were fairly well met the single City of New York would furnish a market for thousands every summer. The inventor could not fail of an ample reward market for thousands every summer. The in-ventor could not fail of an ample reward financially, is addition to the gratitude of the

Scientifically speaking, buzzing is the faculty Scientifically speaking, buzzing is the faculty of insects to produce two sounds at an octave. M. Jouset de Beliesme, who has recently been investigating the obvoomena connected with buzzing, has arrived at some conclusions which, it established, will upset all the preconceived theories on that subject. He asserts that there are two simultaneous sounds, one produced by the vibration of the wings and the other by the thoracic vibration, the latter twice as rapid as the former, and, therefore, an octave. This is why in flight only a single grave sound is heard. When the thorax moves alone a sharp sound is produced. This, M. de Beliesme believer, is the only explanation that can be given of the mode of production of the two sounds which constiof production of the two sounds which consti-tute buzzing.

of production of the two sounds which constitute buzzing.

A correspondent of Les Mondes calls attention to the fact that butchers, though they may be pale and thin when they enter on the business, quickly gain freshiess of color, stoutness, and a generally comfortable look. It is a pure fittion, of course, that they but aside the best portions of the meat for themselves, and it is a known fact that most of them lose appetite. The correspondent attributes their general well-being to assimilation, through the respiratory passages, of nutritive juices of the meat volatilized in the sir,—a kind of nutrition by affusion. If this be really a fact, it is argued that volump people, suffering from deficient or impure blood, and especially califeren of a weak or lymphatic constitution, might be subjected with advantage to hygienic treatment basel upon it.

with advantage to hygienic treatment basel upon it.

One of the most singular results of late investigations is the establishment of the fact that all the vast mass of water, often upward of 2,000 fathoms in thickness, below the neutral band is moving slowly to the northward, that, in fact, the depths of the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Indian Oceans are occupied by tongues of the Antaretic Sea, preserving in the main its characteristic temperatures. The immediate explanation of this very unexpected phenomenou seems simple. For some cause, as yet not fully understood, evaporation is greatly in excess of precipitation over the northern portion of the land hemisphere, while over the water hemisphere, particularly its southern portion, the reverse is the case. Thus one part of the general circulation of the ocean is carried on through the atmosphere, the water being raised in vapor in the northern hemisphere is hurried by upper wind currents to the zone of low barometric pressure in the south, where it is precipitated in the form of snow or rain.—Sir Wywile Thomson at Dublia.

The Loudon Times of a recent date says, un-

The London Times of a recent date says, under the heading of Vesuvius: "At last there is a prospect of the railway up Mount Vesuvius becoming a reality within a not very remore future. The plans submitted have been approved by the Department of Public Works, and the necessary 'concession' has been made by the Prefecture of Naples. It is hardly necessary to say that the carriages on this railway will be drawn, not by a locomotive engine, but by a wire rope. The line will be double. The rails will be laid on an iron framework supported by pillars, also of iron. The pillars will be six metres (a little over six and one-half yards) apart. According to the report upon the plans, it appears that the length of the railway up the mountain will be 840 metres (aimest 919 vards). The station near the summit will be 420 metres (nearly 460 yards) higner than at the foot of the mountain, which gives the very steep gradients of one in two. There appears to be little doubt that in a few months the whole undertaking will be completed; and future visitors to Naples will be able to climb Vesuvius in a less fatiguing manner than is at present necessary."

Mr. Hall has finally adopted for the two moons the names suggested by Mr. Madan, of Fton England, namely, Deligos for the outer The Loudon Times of a recent date says, un-



The Sickness and Death of Oscar M. Werneck, of Chicago—Reroism of His Devoted Wife, Since Deceased. THE TRIBUNE of Oct. 2 contained a special dispatch from New Orleans announcing the death of Mrs. Werneck, widow of Mr. Oscar H. Werneck, of Chicago, who died only a few days before. The following letter to the Cincinnat Gazette gives a sadly interesting account of the

death of Mr. W.:

New Orleans, Sept. 22.—I bave just burned a near and dear friend. He was an olu comrade and ex-Federal soldier by the name of Oscar H.1 Werneck. He came from Chrago to New Orleans but a few months since, and settled in business as an agent in charge of a bramehouse of the firm of Thomuson & Taylor. Chicago is noted, and justly so, for her enterorising houses and men. She has sent out few who did her more credit. Or better represented an encerprising firm, thandid

OSCAR H. WERNECK.

He had much with which to contend as z new comer in the establishment of a business. Ho was none the less gradually obtaining a footing in business circles. He was, with his family of a wife and two children, wonly unacclimated. He was advised by his triends, one and all, to close up his business, or leave it in charge of another, and seek safety for the summer in some Norrhern locality. He did not feel himself warranted in leaving his post, and his wife refused to leave without him. They remained to brave the terrors of the scourge. They had a pleasant little house on First street, near the corner of Magazine. It was at once the centre of quite a circle of friends. The tocation is one of the most pleasant, as it is also one of the cleanest in appearance, in the city. It is unfortunately, and strangely enough, as it would seem, for all that, in one of the intected districts. We were all of us-those of the finality friends that, though somewhat acclimated, were originally from the North-particularly solicitions for the family safety. So, too, were all the immediate heighbors. They seemed to fairly we with each other in looking after the strangers in their midst. There was not a day in which some of the neighbors—strangers, save in that God-given feeling of sympathy, that in times of desolation brings us altogether—were not making their friendly calls, or anxious, solicitous find gradually grew thicker and darker. Our friends from the North, in common with others, were daily striken with the rere, his casa developed

of Mars. It will the in the west and not in the casts, and will meet and pass the outer mean, whose pairs making in the part of their species. The inner satisfies its the bedries of the two, but more difficult in see on account of the part of the

the neighboring ladies in waiting. I returned in time to see the MOST APPALLING SIGHT. I have ever beheld. Over the face of the dead was passing the shades of transfiguration. "Bronze John," that dread phantom spectre of the South, was painting his dead. One could see the snades, one after the other, as from the artist's brush. In but a little more than it takes to tell it, the face, the shoulders, and arms were as though molded in polished bronze. There followed in say twenty minutes more a sight far more appailing still. From the mouth, the nose, the ears, and even the eyes, toged out the terrible black vomit. Our friend, while living even, had been but as a mass of corruption. At noon, but five hours from the time of his breathing his last, the body was found so horribly decomposed that it was with unificulty kept in shade while being placed in the collin. Of course neither wife nor chid could be permitted to see it more. The collin was at once, of a necessity, hermetically sealed. At 5 o'clock in the evening we deposited it in the vault, and our work for the time was done. The house is being disinfected and thoroughly cleaned. The widow and her two little children, meanwhile, are under the care of my own good wife. May God guard and protect them, and meanwhite, are under the care of my own goo wife. May God guard and protect them, an save them from the pestilence w stricken down the husband and father.

GEN. BUTLER AS A SANITARIAN.

RICHMOND, Ind. Oct. 1.—Gen. Butler has recently given to the papers through his inter-riewer his theory of the cause of yellow fever, and what he did at New Orleans and Norfolk to prevent it. I was cognizant of certain facts during the War that leads me to believe that his theory as an unprofessional is entitled to great consideration. In September, 1864, vellow fever appeared in Newberne, N. C., brought low fever appeared in Newberne, N. C., brought there, it is said, by infected clothing, a scheme of the celebrated Dr. Blackburn for decimating our regiments. Orders were issued immediately by Gen. Butler, I suppose, as he was at that time in command of our department, requiring every camp to be thoroughly police!, every want or sink to be covered, and new ones made every day. Disinfectants were to be used. made every day. Disinfectants were to be used freely. The greatest care was ordered in regard to the food and cleaniness of the soldier. The bedding and blankets were to be thoroughly aired every day. In fact, everything was done to keep the camp as sweet and fresh as possible. Medicated whisky was issued to each man, sunrise and sunset. The consequence was that, though we had nearly as many soldiers at Newberne as there were citizens, about 7,000—out of nearly 2,300 cases, 700 of which were last, about eight citizens to one soldier had it, and that in the face of the fact that we were unactimated and away from home and comitorts. It seems to me that that experience is one point in favor of cleanliness.

A SOLDING

Lurge Turtles. New York, Sept. 23.—Editor os the Journal of Commerce: I visited Beach Haven, Ocean County, N. J., last week, and put up at the Parry House, kept by Darnell & Busbey. The island is five miles from the main land, and reached by the good old steamer Barkley. While walking on the shore I found a dead turtle. It was six feet seven inches long, and weighed 550 pounds. News rapidly spread, and all the town people rushed down to see the monster. A span of horses was sent for, and a strong rope fastened horses was sent for, and a strong rope fastened around it, but it could only be moved up on shore as the heavy swell lifted it up a few feet. At length the rope parted, and the job was given up. A butcher was sent for and the shell taxen off the back. The shell will be properly preserved and kept for sightseers next summer. Shortly after another turtle come on shore with its back badly damaged by some passing steamer. An old sait says they came from Hondiuras and floated up on the Gulf Stream, and no doubt they were mates. I have seen many turties of all species, but these are the largest I eyer beheld in any part of the world.

To a correspondent who asks why exploring expeditions are not sent to the South Poie, the South Role in Marcian answers thus: "The South Pole is more inaccessiole than the North Pole. It is now in the glacial stage."

Senator Jones.

Night before last a family man on West Hill peeped out of the hall-door, and saw a youth sitting in the moonlight talking-to his cidest daughter. The old man male a rush; the young man drifted out into the shrubbery, and, as he went over, the pater made a zood line-shot and kicked. Then he carried himself into the house on one foot, and sat down and wept, and called for witch-hazel and arbita, and yelled "Emeime! What does that young fool olste himself for!" And Emeline said, "Why, Pa?" And she and Ferdinsud laughed about it the next night until the moon went down.—Burdette.

THE HOME.

- UNUTTERED. My heart is full of music, dear; And yet a great unrest Thrills to its core to know that here
- To think against its prison-bars Song beats its helpless wing. And, only when beyond the stars,
- I shall have voice to sing. "O me for words" I sigh and sigh;
- Am dumb-alas, so dum I have no heart to question why
- Play on a broken lute.
- Perhaps the Father, who knows all, Does hear my songs of praise-These words of holy ritual Unnttered all my days;
- And on some glorious Summer-day, Within the future dim, Will bless me in His silent way For all my faith in Him.
- And oh! it makes me glad to know Prayer's answer may be given; The songs unuttered here below I yet may sing in Heaven.
- HELEN A. MANVILLE. LA CROSSE, Wie. NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS. r. 26.—The address of Henry W. Longfellow cord. Mass.
- The address of the ladywriting under the name of "Effervescence" is desired by a contributor who says that she can tell her of something that will be of mutual benefit.
- A postal-card addressed to Maple Vine was re-sived some weeks ago, and forwarded to the address given by that contributor some time previous. The postal-card has been returned with the state-
- plaints have been made that letters tien to Alorda, and inclosing stamps, have not a replied to. Contributors will please be pa-t. The lady will doubtless refund the money in all cases where she was unable to fill orders. The Conductor is aware that a great many more applications were sent to her than she could possi-
- From A READER, BOSTON, Mass. - Will some-ody be kind enough to give me a recipe for mak-
- The following is a recipe taken from a back numper of The Home: "My method of making kou-miss is as follows: Take three quarts of milk, two quarts of hot water (not scalding hot), and onehalf cupful of white sugar; when about the tem-perature of blood heat, add one-half cake of com-pressed yeast; then stir the whole thoroughly, and t it in a warm place near the stove until it fer-ents, which will be in four or five hours; then ir the mixture briskly, and immediately sottle it, king care to use only solid, close-fitting corks. fasten with twine. Lay the bottles flat on in a cool ceffar, and the koomiss will be for use in about ten days. After the first natch, instead of the compressed yeast, use one quart bottle of old kommiss to the complement of nilk and water here given. A champarne-tap should be used in drawing the kommiss from the wise much of it will be los

There are letters in the office for the followin named contributors. Those residing in the cit will please call and get their letters; those outside

Violet Vernon,

THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN. no, merely upon the tender fiesh of the daughunhappy offspring. A steel and quartz a that can devise no other methods of he obedience of her children than by hem as brutal masters once freated their the black days of flesh-and-blood barter. lo raise such monsters in Canada let tanada step back a few centuries and march in line with the Dark Ages. Shame upon any mother who would send such a letter as that Ontario woman's into print. She has no more right to the tender title of mother than a wolf has to be classed

ago a series of such brutal letters ran through a Chicago daily, and I imagine this an attempt to open another disgusting controversy.

I think there is a tendency in these latter days to ran over to the extreme of laxity in the discipline of children. The little ones are made the central orb around which all other matters, issues, works, and plans revolve. They are overdressed, over-praised, and overbearing. A child of 5 is allowed to attend a tinees, evening parties, and keep general late nours. A girl of 10 is blass; at 16, too often, she is beyond the parents' control. But the fault is not with the children for all this. A twig will grow the way it is bent, and the unhappy results so often seen in these latter days of disagreeable forwardness and precoclousness is mobody's fault but the father's and mother's. Children are destined to be the most important people in the world, but, while children, they are unripe, and need training. Young slips in pots bear promise of beautiful flowers, but until fully wooted we do not place them on exhibition; we keep them under glass in remote southerly windows all through the tedious process of the rooting time. What should be said of a gardener who should pluck green grapes and unripe corn and force them upon the market. Frosts and sunshine, in their place and time, will ripen the grape and tasset the cern, but until the ripening is accomplished leave the fruit on the trellis and the corn in the ear. I believe in giving the little peo-

and the loudest in the expression of them. In truth, our only time for self-congratuation or boasting will be when our theories have been borne out by experience, and we have placed our children as useful, honest men and women in the busy scenes of life. Although I do not think there is pressing need to cry out against dogring,—a fashion which the customs of schools and the majority of families olainly indicate is fast becoming tall; of the past,—yet the experience which a mother gives in regard to her girls of 16, 12, and 8, suggests some thoughts about home punishments. This mother recommends the use of the "cat-ol-nine-tails," I should call it, for disobedient children, having applied it success-

ence and selfish disregard of wish or removed of parents.

Obedience must begin with the understanding. Again, the parents who blindly trost their little ones during their tenderest and most impressible years entirely to the care of servants, and expect that somehow, when parents see fit, they may be admitted to the drawner-room and society, adorned with graces of mind and character, prepared in every way to be a source of pride, will more than likely find the biturest sorrow and mortification to be their portion. They wonder how it can be that, when they have paid the highest price for nurse and covernesses, their children are such a disappointment.
The aim of the wise parent is the highest good for his children now while mucer his guidance, an also for the coming time when they shall have no other suide or admonisher than their own judgment and cooscience.

for his children now while under his guidance, and also for the coming time when they shall have no other guide or admonisher than their own judgment and cooscience.

To that end are all rewards and punishments administered, the object being to develop in him self-government as rapidly as possible. That punishment which rules by force and fear is self-limiting in its effects, ending with older growth of the child and the stubborn suirit which usually increases with his years. The parent who uses such means often wonders why his boy or girl in their teens are no longer subdued by former means. How sad the sight of the mother whose power over her child has become so weak that her only resource is a threat of the father's heavy hand! To secure obedience, love and respect are required. The confidence and love of the child must be gained and kept, as the silver thread that is to lead the way through the labyrinth of his developing knowledge of rught and wrong, his willfulness, his little storms and passions. Out of all this is to be brought the well-poised man or woman, with these vast forces for working good or ill, guided by the clear head and the kind heart according to principles of right. Doubtless, when too young to understand reasoning, a little physical pain may be necessary for the little delinquent. But it seems to me, after the first very few years, if parents make one or two inflexible rules for themselves them. In calmness and wisest love, try each hour, not by fits and starts, and the later years of childhood, except in rare cases, will need no physical appliances. These rules would be: Be firm; never punish in vexation or auger; teach a certainty of oenalty following misdemeanor. Endeavor to make the punishment as nearly as possible correspond to the offense. Make them understand that they are punished not because it is your pleasure, but as a natural consequence of wrong-doing. Children have been so often compared to plants that grow and perfect this or that beauty, according to the sun, air, or spot

FROM AUNT HELEN, WILRINGTON .- The letter from Mother. London, Ont., in a late pumber of THE TRIBUNE, is characteristically English. It reminds me of a police report which appeared in an English paper some three years ago. In a suburban portion of the great British metropolis terrific shricks were heard issuing from a building rific shricks were heard issuing from a building occupied as a private school for weil-born young ladies. Two of the police succeeded in penetrating to the inner sanctuary, and found a young lady of 17 stripped to the waist receiving castigation with a leathern thoughsed by a gigantic woman employed for this elevating service. The young lady had declined to take her constitutional that

Thank Heaven the Russian knout does Thank Heaven the Russian knout does not obtain in the United States. If girls of 8, 12 and 16, with ordinary training and teaching, and affectionate and indictous counseling, cannot be induced to obey without corporal chastisement, I think Mark Twain would decide that there was an inherent "cassedness" in them. True obedience grows out of a desire to please; that obedience compelled by brute force is only the restraining effect of fear. It is the same brute force that establishes nagging in the private schools

the restraining effect of tear. At is one same orner force that establishes nagging in the private schools and colleges, florging in the navy, and wife-wnipping in the rural districts.

I have three boys, all physically stronger than I, and never have they refused me obedience, and I am not a model disciplinarian. I even ask my villagers were usually land owners, such lands or-ing occupied by tehants, with reserved rights in orchards, etc.; and my mother, with a New-England woman's thrift, and, perhaps, a desire to vive us employment, early organized the habit of

drying our own apples and knitting our own stockings.

Employment is what children need; amusement comes naturally. A little poy I wot of had the misfortune to lose his younger brother and playfellow; the winter was unusually cold and bleak. His mother, in anlicipation of his 4-year-old loneliness in a house where were only adults purchased a quantity of corn in the ear. His father promised to pay him an advanced price for the shelled corn, provided he shelled so many ears daily. I think he never failed to accomplish his task; and, after it was completed, it was a pleasure to see him gallop around the yard until the roses bloomed on cheek and lip.

I know there are many tired, nervous, headachy mothers (no sarcasm is intended), whose chief aim is to keep their children quiet; hence the resorting to so many stupid games. There is noise and noise. Healthy, vigorous, goodnatured noise is astural to children, and may sometimes be injudiciously suppressed.

have read your letter in The Home of Sept. 14 several times, and have committed your little verse to memory also, but while I thank you for years to memory asse, but while I thank you for your interest and sympathy I think you rather overrate a teacher's influence and opportunities for reforming juvenile America, and here let me add, imported "England" and "Ireland" too, for, although some of my best scholars are foreigners' children, some of the worst ones are also. When home influence is bad, and the busy tongue of scandal is sowing its poisonous seed, not only the border but the whole garden needs an almost daily pruning; and, without the help of parents and patrons of the school, a teacher's tank is an al-

daily pruning; and, without the help of parents and patrons of the school, a teacher's task is an almost herculcan one.

I canuot claim an English origin, but the plan "Beth" calls an English origin, but the plan "Beth" calls an English ene I adonted some time ago, or when I commenced teaching, I might say, and the success I have had in teaching my scholars proper behavior depends largely upon their training at home. Two of the mottoes which adorn our school-room and which occupy the most prominent position, are these, "Respect One Another" and "Be Civil"; but it requires time and patience to teach these lessons to those who have never learned them at home. or who have been target by those who never seem to think-that a responsi bility rests upon them as weighty as a parent's for the time that the children are under their case. Teachers should be careful not to sow any bad seed if it is hard to make the good grow in the youthful mind; but it is lamentable that even some of our teachers lack the principles of good breeding, and are sometimes afflicted with a disease called the big head, which renders them unfit for the training of the youthful mind.

I wonder if "Beth" has been a teacher. If not, she is one among a thousand, for but very few persons have any sympathy for teachers unless they have themselves been a teacher. I would like to hear from others their ideas of school discipline and methods of teaching scholars good manners and correct deportment, for I read The Home for instruction and to gain all the information I can on the subjects discussed, and consider the training of the youthful mind one of the most important. I do not like to think that the purity of The Home correspondence has been marred, as one sister seems to think it has, by being made the advertising medium-for their respective wares, and if the serpent has entered our thein in the stepent has entered our thein in the shape of a man, as our sister seems to think, let us be as wise as he, though harmiless as doves. I have been the recipie

FROM SPARTAN. SPARTA.—I think I almost held my breath yesterday while reading of the punishment inflicted upon a young lady by her governess with a cat-o'-nine-tail, an instrument of torture such as was used in the "years gone by forever" to punish the siaves at the South. I admit there are occasional cases where flogring may be the only means of bringing a child to the point of obedience, but that the same brate force should be used in a whole family to bring them into subjection surprises me, and, even if it be necessary, I should think it more proper for a mother than a governess to inflict the punishment. There are as many different dispositions as there are children, and if you want to bring about the best results, at least so I find it in my family, each child has to be punished differently. With one the death of a good-night kins is punishment enough to melt its heart at the most obstinate time of rebeliton, while with amother a wnipping is simply the wiping out an old score and beginning a new one. He has had his fun, and I have had my satisfaction; that is the way he inwardly states it, judging by FROM SPARTAN, SPARTA. -I think I almost held

ollowing your plan I should dread that fear, not brinciple, was the mother of obedience, and that hat removed all other influence would be gone. If your children feel that you whip them severely at of love, and with no trace of anger, it would benefit them. I believe, however, that children cannot realize this, nor reflect upon their naughticannor realize this, nor reflect upon their naughtiness, when smarting under the sense of personal
outrage, which a whipping induces. Severe whipping bears the same relations in effect to light
modes of corporal punishment that abuse does to
reasonable language. It leaves a sense of injustice
doue, which vitiates the good that correction would
otherwise result in. None perceive inconsistencies more readily than children. The mother who
controls herself will altimately, though not always
easily, succeed in controlling her children by mild
measures.

The Home Department says that she has resorted to the old English system of tying down full grown young ladies and flogging them with whips inyoung issues and norging them with waips in-geniously devised as instruments of torture for the purpose of instilling into them affection, re-spect, and obedience. She says it worked well. I should like to hear from the young ladies them-selves who have suffered such barbarous treatment, and see if they approve of it.

FLOWERS AND PLANTS. FROM RENNIE, Box 17, HINSDALE, ILL.—Having already described the treatment of oxalis and hyacinth, I now proceed to speak of other winter-blooming bulbs. Narcissus—This is next to the hyacinth in point of beauty, fragrance, and value. They are divided into three classes—the polyan-

polyanthus and jonquii are best for house culture, while all are suitable for gardens. Honse-culture is the same as for hyacintus, but for the gardes, as the bulbs of many of them are quite small, four inchés deep and the same apart is about right. The polyanthus variety is well adapted to culture in glasses as recommended for hvacinths, or they may be grown in sand, or in damp moss.

Crocas—Few of my readers but know this beautiful flower. They are so cheap, so easily grown, that scorcely any one need be without a dozen. The colors are white, blue, yellow, striped, and purple. They may be grown in nots, boxes, plates of sand, or in the pretty devices such as bee-hives, elephants, etc., to be found at seed-stores. Any good garden earth will grow them. Plant one inch deep, and put the bulbs close together: water and set away in a dark place till growth commences, then put in warmer temperature for blooming.

Snowdrop—A very pretty, modest, pure white flower, one of the very first to cheer our winter days indoors. The treatment is the same as for crocus. the bulbs of many of them are quite small, four

Here let me tell how I have a pretty bulb garden.

I get a box about three inches deep and a length to suit my window, —width aix to eight inches. Haying filled this with good sandy soil I plant through the centre hyacinths and tulips alternately; then, for a border, crocuses and snowdrops, with a few scillas and oxais. Every winter this proves a thing of beauty and source of cellight to all who see it. By preparing another box in a similar way, a little later, these flowers of this second ofic come in when the former are done blooming, so that all winter I have flowers, and they need so little care in comparison with house-plants.

Anemone—The double a memones are beautiful flowers, perhaps better for garden culture, yet they succeed admirably grown in six-inch pots.

flowers, perhaps better for garden culture, yet they succeed admirably grown in six-inch nots, three or four plants to a pot. The soil should bu-light and rich, and the roois set two inches deep. The flowers are white, rose, crimson, orange, and blue. I must leave tuilps, scillas, ixias, cycla-men, and others for next letter. Cheap Living, I will exchange a hity of the valley for a calla bulb. The vine you speak of is lobella. lobella.

Mrs. J. S., Baraboo, I suspect your seedlings of ice plant are "damping off" from too much water. Get a shallow box, say two or three inches deep, fill with sandy soil, and plant your seedlings in it, about two inches abart cach way. It will be better to just sprinkle them. Keep near the glass, and above ail do not give so much water. Give air in abundance.

Manel, if no one else answers your question for advice on window gardening. I will make the analysis.

Macel, if no one else answers your question for advice on window gardening, I will make the subject of my next, "Flowers in the Window." Many Home readers have an idea that I am a professional florist. Such is not the case. I am but a very enthusiastic amateur, who has devoted many years to the study of plants and their management. I have still on hand a quantity of bulos, including all I have written upon, and others I would like to exchange for anything to brighten my sanctum, to be sent by mail, and if any want bulos, and have nothing else to offer, stamps will be accepted. My time is so fully occupied that I do not wish for

FROM LOUISE, WATSEKA. -I found a new proces of pressing autumn-leaves in the Young Ladies Journal, which is superior to any I have heretoore tried. Press the leaves carefully between newspapers, taking care to avoid lapping one over another. The next day take out the leaves and dry the papers. Put the leaves again in press, and dry the papers. Put the leaves again in press, and the next day repeat the drying process. This should be done three or four times, or until all the moisture is extracted from the leaves. This is troublesome, but the result is brilliant. If the face of each leaf, after the first pressing, is brushed over with suiphuric acid, dituted one-half with water, the color will be still brighter. Do not wax or varnish the leaves, as it gives them an unnatural gloss. They can be made in sprays or variands by means of the fine wire which florists use, twisted lighted around their stems. Remember that sulphuric acid must be used very carfolly, as it burns holes in articles of dress, etc. Would any of the lady readers send me pattern of tiny? Will gladly exchange other pattern, or send stamps, whichever preferred.

FROM BOX 414. GRAND RAPIDS -To those of Monday evening next. This will assure their deivery in Chicago next morning, and will give those who live in the country notice when to look, so they will not dry and spoil. Some want to know how to plant them. They may look dry, but place the roots for an hour or so in water and wet the the roots for an hour or so in water and wet the tops, then plant as anything else. With me they have proved perfectly hardy, and have had no protection, grown in light sand in a sunny spot, and have increased very fast.

I sent a card to No. 41 West Van Buren street, asking the friend if I should not send her what she wants by express. As I have not received a card in return, fear she did not get it. If I do not hear by Thursday next, I shull forward by mail. I should be glad to send you all more plants, but can't very well by mail.

FROM BETH BUTTON, RIDGEVILLE, ILL. -I wish to say to Cheap Living, Chicago, that I think her hanging-basket plant is lobelia, and I wish she would exchange with me. I will send her a basket-plant called "Job's Tears." I want a Mrs. Polplant called "Job's Tears." I want a Mrs. Pol-lack geranium very much. Who can supply me? Piease state what is desired in exchange. Phyllis Carew, I have neither smilax nor bouvardia. What is to be done? Will Jessie Logan send me her address? I am indebted to her for favors which I cannot return, because I have lost the address. Abbie, Chicago, brush your leaves, after pressing, with sniphuric acid, diluted one-half. When dry, varnish. arnish. Mabel, Elgin, a good soil for window-garden is one part sand, one part leam, one part leaf mold, and one part manure. A shoe-box makes a very nice window-garden, stained with umber, and covered with rustic-work, bark, twigs, knots.

FROM MOLLIE ODELL. -How many of The Home FROM MOLLIE ODELL.—How many of The Home readers would like to exchange something for some spiendid grass for winter bouquets? It has large feathery white plumes. resembling the pampas grass, and, when placed with bright autumnleaves, the effect is most pleasing. I will exchange with any of The Home readers for slips of the following plants: I wish for a slip of yellow oleander, double white geranium, eloth of gold geranium, double white lady fuchsias, and I wish the most of all for a calla. Any one wishing to exchange can send at once, and I will return enough grass for a nice corner bouquet.

FROM BUB, GREEN BAY. - Abbie: To prepar

summer of life, and waiting so patiently to be taken from his old pasture-grounds to the bright green fields of the New Jerusalem. Will the snmrich, ripened, and beautiful lent for a longer sea-son! God only can tell, and we will strive to say "Thy will be done." Death is always sudden, though we are told he may come at any moment; but if we have the though we are told he may come at any moment; but if we have the cooselousness of performing our duty, then it is roboed of half its terrors. Thrice blessed are they who can say, when parting from a loved one. I have done all I could, and have no lidle regrest to harbor during the dark days that follow an affliction like this. Sometimes we hear the remark; Well. I will get the best casket to be found, for she was a good wife, and I fear I did not do for her all I might have done; and robe her in her best garments, let no expense be spared, for it is the last I can do, and it is all I can do now. O the cepth of meaning in "It might have been," We natter the words carelessly, but time fills them to overflowing with sad reality, and we gather round the hearthstone of Despair and rebeat them o'er and o'er. Instead of the marble monuments which we rear to mark the resting-place of oar dead, let us raise in oar hearts a monument of love and kind deeds, that will prove a panacea for many an aching heart, and a stepping-stone to Heaven. Does it bring back the departed, or ease the torment, to begin to cherish their memory when the unkind acts and words ries like a black cloud before us? No! let us bear in mind that now is the time to act, and we will comfort, cheer, and make happy while here, and then we will have nothing but pleasant memories and the hope of a glorious reunion. Let the marble shaft lie in the quarry, but bring home the easy chair which will shee the weary body, and cause a "God bless you" to follow you many times during the day. A basket of fruit, or a pot of flowers will cheer and make happy for days and weeks at the thought that they ever purchased for them only. Do good as you have the opportunity, and you will find them very frequent. If a hasty word rises to your lips-crowd it back, and it will be easier to do right next time. We can educate ourselves to be good, but none other can do if for us. If lies with us, and if we control the temper, not out the evil in our hearts, and cause our strabborn but if we have the coosciousness of performing our duty, then it is robbed of half its terrors.

but the time is well spent, and the reward to the faithful certain.

It is the desire of many people to please their friends, and do what they can to make his pleasant and happy. It hink if we would bear in mind never to say or do anything that will give offense we will some nearer accomplishing our desire than if we start out to please every one. We know from experience this cannot be done, but we can all be cantious and strive to say nothing that will give offense. Endeavor to adapt yourself to your surroundings and circumstances; if you are thrown in company with the farmer, talk of crops and the best kind in his locality; if with the lawyer, of law; the bookworm, of books; you must be musical with musicians, scientific with savants, friendly with all, and an enemy of no man. It may be difficult for a man of learning to sit for an hoar and

parted."
Thus we sow seeds of zood and evil many times, and pass on unconscious of the fruit they may bear, "Look up, and not down; look forward, and not bick; look out, and not in; and lend a hand." Now at this time let our floral friends gather the leaves which are falling, dig a trench and fill with them, and cover with sods or earth for future use. Prepare your bed, for the seeds you wish to sow this fall. You are many of you aware that many plants do better if the seed is sown in the fall, or self-sown, as we term it. Have the bed that many plants do better if the seed is the fall, or self-sown, as we term it. Have thin, for they seem to need the cold, wet weather to germinate. You can now fransoniant the "Illies of the valley." Obtain your talip buils at once.

In answer to the numerous questions, allow me to say priefly that the soil need not be very rick, but if your soil is hard and clayer mix leaf-mold or rotted sods, and see that the draininge is good. Plant in October or November. I will give you the names and more of their habits at another time.

me. Will the lady who sent me a box of slips with a will the lady who sent me a box of sines with a pink crape myrtle send me her name? I wisn to thank her and send to her siso.

Beth Button, you and another lady did not send postage, and thus did not receive your box when the others did. It is not too late yet, however, and the Madeira bulbs are still very plenty for all A WAIL FROM THE KITCHEY

FROM M. P., ENGLEWOOD, — When Maggie left us we were inconsolable, as she was the best girl that ever lived; everybody said so who knew her. She could bake the best bread and cakes, and was a famous laundress withal; but "there never was a rose without a thorn." Her sister took sick and sent for her; so we had to look about for some one to take her place. A friend told us of a good girl, but she was "rather slow." I secured her services,—or secured her,—the services being an after econsideration. She was a tall, flaxen-haired dam-Sel from the country, who knew as much about the The Home who have not received their seeds and duties of a servant as a chimpanzee. Slow! A clants this week, I will say, I will mail them on small out for an evening's promenade would she taken for a lightning express by the side of her. Talk! She would stop to gossip with her own shadow if she could get no one else. If I would stop for one brief moment I was undone. One day I went to the kitchen in a great hurry when she startled me by saying, "Would you kill your father and mother and cut them up?" "Why, Lizzie," said I, "what put that into your head?" "O nothing, only father was reading in the Times about a woman who did that." I assured he! I would not serve my parents up in that style and left her. Another time she cornered me with an anecdote of Gen. Grant, which—as it is a new one—I shail give **sebalam**. She said her folks cams from Galena, where her father and brother worked for the General's father. Her brother had a pair of horses which the General's brother shail give **sebalam**. She said her folks moved to this section of country before petting anything for the herses. She came to the city to work, and, nearing that the General was at the Palmer liouse, she sent a message to her father, telling him to come immediately and see if he could get something for her brother. He obeyed the summons, and went forthwith to headquarters to attack the General. He met him just as he was coming out of the hotel puffing a cigar, and, recognizing his father's hreling, took in the situation at once. He attempted to dodge the poor old farmer, but he couldn't be dodged so easily. The General then started on a double-quick np street, but not quick enough for his pursuer, who soon overtook him. The General turned, and, with a great show of surprise, shook hands, inquired after the faimily, etc. The worthy farmer, nothing daunted, asked him for the small sum of \$500. "I don't pay my brother's debts: go to him for the money," said the dignified ex-President, walking off. Lizzie had four brothers and two sisters, who visited her alternately, by twos and threes, and sometimes all atoned. She could do have a fair tini, we found she could do nothing but stand before the glass and part her hair on one sid soing to leave as. A rich old cousin of whom she never heard before claims ber. She is already putting on the airs of one to the manner born, and, alas' am sighing; she has been so nearly perfect so neat, so quick about her work, so kind to the children, so economical, so intelligent, and companionable. Dear little Annie, what shall we do

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. FROM CHAT, DECATUR. -In last week's Home saw a letter from A Mother, London, Ont., in regard to whipping children. She says: "I made rod of leather thongs about eighteen inches long fastened to a wooden handle, and had my girls se verely whipped by the governess for all acts o severe disobedience." Now, I agree with tha mother that corporal punishment is sometime good for children, and think that occasionally the good for children, and think that occasionally they
"just ache for a whipping," but I don't believe in
"letting the job out" to a governess, or the hired
man, or the next-door neighbor; neither do I believe in whipping a child with leather thongs, or
crowbars, or tob-sleds. Some children can be
coaxed and led and others driven, and parents
must use their owrf judgment.

About dancing, well! I don't know what is best.
For some young men and girls dancing may be a
good and plensant thing, and for others not so
good. Some people, I believe, are utterly incorruptible, while others, though uble to withstand
the everyday tempuations of hife and pass as very
good people, if any really great temptation to do
wrong should be met, they would find their powers
of resistance but as straws in the maelstrom; and

wrong should be met, they would find their powers of resistance but as straws in the macistron; and although for some dancing may be a joyous and safe amusement, still for others, though not dangerous in itself perhaps, it might lead to the very doors of danger. Parents cannot foretell to which class their children will belong, and so I think it is best to take the time spent in the dancing half and teach our sons and daughters to use their hands and heads instead of their heels.

Any one sending me a copy of some verses published originally in Harper's Monthly, and beginning as follows, will confer a favor and receive many thanks:

The house lay sang as a robin's nest best acceptability sheltering tree.

And a field of flowers was in the west, And toward the east the sea.

FROM GOODWIN E. PETERS, WABASH, IND. - TO Pegotty, Milwankee: Thanks for your favorable opinion of my article, but really you must have overlooked the sentence, "There are hosts of other good books that I have not mentioned, not or want of regard, but for lack of time," or you ould not have asked your question.

"Jane Eyre" is a philosophical love story, so is

"Hannah Thurston" by Bayard Taylor. Both, as such, are excellent, but, dare I say it, wonderfully mprobable. However, there are some noble sent improbable. However, there are some noble sentiments expressed in each. "John Halifax" I have
not read. There are two or three other books I
have not read yet. Give me time, please.
As to German and Latin, people sometimes differ in opinion, you know, but I guess you will find
the majority on my side.
As to card-playing and danciny, the class at
whose request I wrote didn't ask for any advice
upon those subjects. Should I be expected to
touch upon them?

As far as they are concerned. I am "a law unto

As far as they are concerned. I am "a law unto myself" alone. I don't pretend to judge for myself alone. I don't pretend, was ento-others.

Etymology in my article as printed, was ento-mology as written. Think of studying etymology with a microscopie!

"Fray's" "for about \$1" should be "Frey's"
"for \$6" (as I have since found).

FROM GRATITUDE No. 1, CHICAGO. -I see some one inquires in regard to Dr. R. D'Unger's "Cure for Drunkenness." I will gladly tell what I know; and God grant all who have that terrible disease will be led to make a trisi. My husband has been a moderate drinker for twenty-five years; and before we were married a hard drinker,—not only emptying his pockets, but ruining his health and brain. Some five weeks ago I called his attention to the Doctor's call for ten of the worst drunkards, and asked him if he was willing his name should be given in as one. He astonished me by saving. "Yes; and I will do all he requires, if it kills me, if he will cure my appetite." The Doctor sent a bothleat once. My husband followed strictly his directions, and has not tasted a drop since, and says to-day, poor as he has become in pocket, no sum would teaut him to taste a drop. It has kept at his business every day, although the Doctor advised a giving up a few days. I must not intrude further, but I will gladly give all information to any who would like to know more of only emptying his pockets, but ruining his health mation to any who would like to know more of I have suffered, and now say God bless Dr. R Unger in his great work.

FRON BED ROCK, ROCKVILLE, DAKOTA. - I wish to return thanks to the ladies of The Home for the ceds they sent me, and hope to be able to repay

seeds they sent me, and hope to be able to repay them in some way or other.

Ede, I received your letter, but did not send ferns as they are the same as in the East. You thought THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE could not be got so far away from home. I am thankful it can, for it heips to pass many a weary day away.

I will make an offer. If any of The Home would like to have me send quartz, or specimens of all kinds of rocks, stones, or dried moss, I will send them free of charge if they will pay postage. I also have seeds of white lify, tiger lify, and soapplant. Send me alf the seeds you have to spare of any kind.

FROM SUNSHINE No. 1.-I wish to say to my 'mat" friends, and others waiting to hear from me, that I have not been able to answer your kind letters because of sickness in the family, requir-Wailflower, your precious package of plants came safely. Many thanks for them.
The enior would not permit me space were I to try to tell of all the kind "Homers" who have sent me choice and beautiful plants. besides many other things; but, dear friends, consider yourselves each one thanked most heartily.

Itylene, don't get discouraged with two; you have many large-hearted friends in The Home.

FROM FRITZ, JACKSON, MICH. -Alorda, many thanks for the slips. They were not received in very good order. The geraniums may live, but no others. I was anxious to succeed with the double white fuchsia, for a florist assured me there is no white fuchsia. for a florast assured me there is no such plant known. I was hoping to be able to convince him of his mistake.

Mrs. J. S., Baraboo, Wis., thank you for the song, "Village Bell." You were more prompt than could be expected under the circumstances. I have another song to send you before long.

Pernaps some of The Hong friends would like seeds of double sindower. If so, send to Box 732, Jackson, Mich.; will be glad to supply them.

WANTS. FROM MOTHER OF 25, DOWNER'S GROVE -I AM very anxious to procure a copy of an old English ballad, a few lines only of which I can remember.

viz.:

Blow ye winds, I oh.
A rodinise I will go:
I'll stay no more on Engined's shore.
So iet your music play.
If some member of The Home will copy it for me, or tell me where I can procure it, I will return stamps and thanks.
Will the lady who wrote me for bhby's first short dress pattern send me her address, and I will send it immediately?

FROM C. M. B., WHEATON. -I would like very much to obtain a piece of poetry that, I think, was published in one of TRE SATURDAY TRIBUNES, but am not sure as to that. I do not remember the title or any of the words excepting the last two lines, which are these:

Then believe, and not till then.
That there is truth in the vows of men.

If any one can and will send it I will return many thanks and stamps. Please address C. M. B., Box 176, Wheaton, Ill.

FROM MRS. M. KELLY, CHICAGO, -Will some of The Home friends give me full directions for window flowers in winter? I also want to know particularly what fancy-work fairs take place this fall. All those intending to hold fairs, will they kindly let me know through The Home where they are to be held, etc.

FROM MRS. F. E. R., CHICAGO.—Can any of the FROM MRS. F. B. R., CHICAGO.—Can any of the old Home readers furnish me a recipe for "Chinese Depillatory." published by Professor in The TRIBUNE a short time previous to June, 1877? Or can any one give a harmless depillatory; one that has been treed, and is known to be harmless?

FROM A PRIEND, CHICAGO. - I would like to ask the ladies of The Home if any of them could seno me pressed ferns to No. 384 Vernon avenue. Chicago. If so I would be willing to pay them well for their trouble. I hope I shall hear from some FROM JENNIE C. . CHICAGO. - Would some of the ladies of The Home Department be so kind as to give me a list of tableaux and how to play them;

FROM ALARE, CHICAGO.-Will some of the members of The Home please tell me a cure for oillous-ness? Every morning my tongue is coated, and my breath is always bad.

FRON A READER, ELGIN. -Will some of the readers of The Home give a recipe for green-tomato pies? I have seen such pies in New England, but I

PRON ANNIE M. B., MOUNT PLEASANT, IA.—Can any one finish this and send to me: "I wore the bridal robe, --how I hated its whiteness. Bright gems were in my hair, --how I hated their bright-ness."

FROM A READER, ELGIN. - Will some of the readers of The Home give the treatment for sait rheum? THE BULLET AND THE BALLOT.

FROM A. B., COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Amber, in a recent paper, advocates in strong terms the educat ing of women in the use of the pistol, and the

that she may defend herself from lawless, lice tious men. And, indeed, there seems to be go reason why woman should take into her own han the defense of her own honor. But what a s commentary on the boasted chivalry of man, that there should be necessity for her to strike in de-fense of her virtue! Men are ever prating of woman's weakness, her lovely dependence, and their right to protect, defend, and care for her; and yet there is nothing in this world she needs to be pro-tected from but these self-styled "protectors." Against these she should ever be on the alert to protect herself, and perhaps Amber is right in ad-Against these she should ever be on the after to protect herself, and perhaps Amber is right in advocating the revolver as one of the ornaments to be worn about her person. The general practice, would, no doubt, lead to woman's personal safety, for few would dare to offer insuit if they knew she was prepared to defend her honer with a ballet. And what a blessing it would be to woman if she could safely remain alone at home, wals the street after nightfall, attend lectures, concerts, and the like, without need of an escort, and enjoy that liberty that should be here as a tree and independent being; for I hold that woman has the same right as man to walk this earth unmolested when and where she will. I am therefore prepared to indorse Amber's views in the main, though really opposed to the carrying of deadly weapons by either man or woman.

But I would ask Amber if she cannot see that woman needs the ballot to protect herself, her property, her husband, her children, her interests every way, against bad laws and customs, as much as she needs the ballot to protect her virtue? Men tax her property without her consent; they satablish liquor-saloons and gambling-houses to lead ner loved ones down the cark road to ruin and death, and bring upon her own head all the sorrow and wretchedness it is possible to inflict without in any way considering her in the matter.

without in any way considering her in the matter.

Does not Amber think it is woman's right, nay, that it is her only, to defend herself and her household idols from these comolned enemies of her peace and welfare? Where one woman's virtue is assailed, thousands are made wretched by manmade laws and customs; wherefore, then, should woman sit at ease in her dependence and power-ressness and see this work go on? Is she not an accountable being, and has she not rights to protect, and responsionities and duties to meet and answer for? Was not equal power and dominion given her at the Creation over this earth and all that is therein, and should she yield up her empire wholly into the nands of those who legislate so largely against the welfare of mankind?

Clearly, Amoer, you are led too much by your impulses, and take a one-sided view of woman's true position in life. Evate her in the home, in the marriage, in the Government; let her speak through the ballot-box, and then men will learn to respect her as they ought; her virtue will be more sucred in their eyes, her wishes and interests more respected and considered in legislation, and she will find means to protect her honor.

FROM A SPECTATOR, DAYTON, ILL. -A silent spectator I have long been, and now I humbly ask for a brief sojourn in your interesting Home. I am glad to see the ladies relieve their minds, and talk sense; and I think all the male members will bear sense; and I think all the male members will bear witness with me that we have enjoyed your cross-firing and criticisms; but I think you would do well, ladies, to write modestly, and of what you know well. When you recommend the use of firearms, and talk of the wretches that lie in wait for you, as if every one of us were a devouring wolf, seeking to destroy your good names, you touch on a subject which fires the blood. I have admired seeking to destroy your good names, you touch on a subject which fires the blood. I have admired the womanly, instructive, modest letters of many, but when my sex is berated in this manner, and that by one who professes to be a lady. I rise to explain. "The business man, the tramp, and the ruffish are each alike the woives that seent their victim and bear down upon them in borrible chase." What does the woman do, Amber? I Judge your experience with the male sex has been a bitter one, and you judge us all alike. Many times in my journeys back and forth from New York have I had young ladies, fair and petite, children young and joyons, middeaged ladies, married, and those desiring to be married, and even 'eldery landes, placed under my care for protection, and never yet has one of them carried a revolver, or expressed an emotion of fear. I am no exception either, for there are thousands doing the same every day. Were you talking to a gentleman, would you use the language you used in your letter, or in several of them for that matter? F. B. W. of Englewood, you are correct and sound in your logical letter of a week ago. Go on, ladies, in your modest manner, and we will at at your feet and learn wisdom and gentleness; but if you think we like the ranting, noisy work, you are mistaken. Some there are won will follow after the dauchters of Behal, but let a modest, reined lady come along, and how quickly he will say, "Go thou hence, for I will follow after purity and virtue." The world is evill and many in it will ever remain such; but, if you taink to reform them, do not forever talk of their vileness, but rather lead them into "green pastures and beside still waters."

Amber's meaning, I think, with reference to wom-an's use of the pistol, when you infer that woman would, in consequence, appear at all times, pistol n hand prepared to be offensively defensive It seems to me that something approaching the state of anarcy which, you say, would justify such a step, does already exist. The many acts of open lawlessness, hitherto unknown in times of peace, that are daily chronicled, indicate an unusual state of affairs, which call for unusual measures. Though fathers and husbands are not, as yet, obliged to leave their homes in order to enforce law, yet, by end his home against invaders. Physically, near-y all women are powerless to help themselves, but vere it a recognized fact that they were not de-enseless, the occasion for action would become nuch rarer. I do not believe that a woman would become unwomanly because prepared for emer-gency than that a nation would become piratical securse well defended against attack.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPPERS

FROM INJURED INNOCENCE, CHICAGO. - "I also end excellent recipe for what I call "chowchow": send excellent recipe for what I call "chowchow":
Twenty-four large green tomatees, eight onions,
and twelve peppers. Chop these fine, then add
four tablespoonfuls sait, eight tablespoonfuls
sugar, four teaspoonfuls each of cloves, cinnamon,
and ginzer, eight teacups of vinegar. Boil all together slowly two hours." As my husband is fond of anything in the shape of pickles, my eye beamed with delight as it lit on the inclosed, in beamed with delight as it lit on the inclosed, in your Home department, and I instantly cut it out, sent at once for the ingredients called for, and went around with that bit of paper in my hand until all was ready, and then sat down with the feeling of sausfaction that for once I would have something that was nice and right. We sat down next day to dinner, with expectation on tiploc, and each at once made for that pickle, but no sooner had it entered our mouths than we gazed at each other in blank dismay, and simultaneously siricked "Water" If ever there was a person who thought they had arrived in the region where the rich man implored so for one drop of water with which to quench his thirst, I was that individual, while that pickle was meandering on its way down my throat. Ye gods! twelve peopers to twenty-four toinatoes! I wonder if that woman's internal organs are made of cast-iron! It has just occurred to me that it was meant as a practical joke. If so, I forgive her.

From Pansy, Chicago.—Mrs. W. W. W., cauliflower pickle, made by Marion Harland's rec-

cauliflower pickle, made by Marion Harland's rec ipe, keeps well, and is nice: Cut the whitest scalding brine, and boil three minutes. Take scalding brine, and boil three minutes. Take them out, lay upon a cloth, sprukle with salt thickly, and when dry brush this off. Cover with cold vinegar for two days, setting the jar in the san. Then pack carefully in glass or stoneware jars, and scald with vinegar seasoned thus: To one gallon allow a cup of white sugar, a dozin biades of mace, a tablespoonful of celary-seec, two dozen white-pepper codes, some bits of red-pepper pods, a tablespoonful of corbinader seed, and the same of whose mustard. Boil five minutes. Repeat the scalding once a week for three weeks. The up.

From ITYLENE INDIANA.—Young Housekeeper.

FROM ITYLENE, INDIANA .- Young Housekeepe wash my flannels in water as hot as can be borne, using plenty of soap, rinse in hot water in which you have put soap enough to make a sude. I think you will not be bothered with shrunken flannels if you follow my directions; always hang

fiannels if you follow my directions; always hang fiannels out of doors.

I will give a splennid recipe for corn-starch enpeake: Five eggs, one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one cup of corn-starch, two cups of flour, one-half teaspoon of soon, one teaspoon of cream-tartar, vanilla flavoring; bake in small pans; one-half the recipe makes a large cake. I have a splendid recipe for cream ple and gineer cookies for any one who wish them; also for lemon jelly-cake. FROM MRS. T. M., TUSCOLA, -Who will tell me

how to brighten brass lamps?

As it is now time to think about our Thanks. As it is now time to think about our Thanksgiving fruit-cake, I send recipe which I know to
be excellent: One pound brown sugar, one pound
browned flour, three pounds seccless raisins, two
pounds currants, one pound citron, three-fourths
pound butter, one cup moiasses, two teaspoons
mace, two of cinnamon, one of cloves, one of
black pepper, one nutmeg, one teaspoon soda,
twelve eggs, one-balf cup currant jelly meited in
one-half cup hot water. This cake will keep for
years.

the woman who sent that recipe for chow-chow, with twelve peppers to twenty-four tomatoes, must be an offspring of Peter Piper, of pickle-pepmust be an ouspring of reter riper, of pickle-pep-per fame, and that she not only picked the peppers and pickled them, but must have eaten the whole peck. I wish soe were obliged to est this lot that I have on hand made after her "nice" recipe. Why, I am raw from my throat to my stomach, and there I am—well.

FROM THOMPSON, CHICAGO. - I write in rosp to the ludy who wished recipe for lemon cake: Three cups sugar, one cup batter, one cup milk or three-fourths cream, five eggs, four cups flour. Stir batter and sugar to a cream. Beat the eggs separately—the whites to a stiff froth. Dissolve a

PUBLIC KINDERGARTENS.

From S. D. H., Curcaso.—During a sojentee
ome four months in St. Louis, I have had ran
poortunities of watching the experiments.

every large public school.

Froebel, the great high-priest of this sy record, the great high-priest of this system schild-enliters, so little understood as yet, desire not only to reach the children of the rich, but the poorer classes, especially those forlorn, neglecter waifs who have no home-training, who know no the law of kindness, whose creative powers, it they have any, lie dormant, or are crushed out by the accepted methods of mental and moral training. The little price the second section of the second secon ing. I believe that St. Louis is the only city in this country where Froebel's methods have been placed within the reach of this class of society, and it is to give the readers of THE TRIBUNE some adoption of the kindergarten methods in St. Louis. It is mainly due to the wonderful ability of a young it and importance of the great work womanhood to the cause of human progress, and gave up the allurements of society, which has wealth and social position offered her, and went to New York, where she remained with Mrs. Kins-Boette until she felt herself qualified to conduct a kindergarten. In 1873 she returned to her home in Carondelet, a suburb of St. Louis, and, through the induence of the President of the School Bord and Mr. H arris, Superintendent of Public Instruction, who had become interested in the idea of Frocbet, she obtained from the School Board a building and furniture, while, she paid the cost of all the material used in the gifts and occupations, the salary of an assistant, gave her

kindness and loving synapsthy which are the law of the kindergarten. It was not long before a perfect rapport was established between the Directress and her flock, and then the worst of her battle was over.

On entering the room in the main school building, which she has by this time made a paradise lot hese little "gamins," we will see the children, boys and girls, seated at their low tables, awaiting the call to order. Perfect freedom seems to reign, and yet such is the law of mutual relationship, as gradually taught the children, that of themselves they appear to observe the propiety of quiet lest others be disturbed. When they have folded their timy hands and said the moranu verso of greeting, they rise from their seats, care, fully putting their chairs under the tables, and form in line to march to the circle which is marked in black paint in the centre of the room. "Put your heels to gether, toes unon the line. While the games are maying we will quietly stand." These words seem to burst from the little throats at the nod of the Directress. She stands in the centre and beckom one of the weones to come to her; she sainten him, and he returns the politeness with a bow—awaward to be sure, but he does his best; he is not graceful by nature. This child selects a game, in which the others in the curic join. He want to be a frog,—and as he does not like to be alone, he calls in, one after amother, eight more little children, who are to identify themselves with Froggy in his pond. Here the teacher has an opportunity to excite the enriosity of the circle at to how the frogs live, look, act, etc. By questioning in simple language, she draws the little ones into conversation with the past more little children, who are to identify themselves with Froggy in his pond. Here the teacher has an opportunity to excite the auriosity of the circle as to how the frogs become children once more and resonate heir places, while the boy who summoned them beckons from the circle another; dearwish the sing, and the plane of the plane

"they wind about, in and one, and the with bowelede and folded hands they stend to say their fattle verse of the alles to very thee with bowelede and folded hands they stend to say their fattle verse of the alles to the morains if fat. Help us, Lord, to love thee anora Than we ever love before:

In our work, and in our play.

Oh be near as, Lord, to day.

Arain all take up a line of march, and outerly drop into the respective seats. The taoles are arranged in divisions, each one containing from ten to twelve children, under an assistant. The working material is brought out and distributed, while the children and one of the little songs they love as well; some descriptive poem, which rouses the children long, and descriptive poem, which rouses the children long, and descriptive poem, which rouses the children long, without their realizing that they are undergoing any discoline. As we walk from division to division and watch the diminutive workers, we will see some wearing mate on the principle laid down by Froecei, and called by him the "law of opposites," and one by which all the different occupations are condacted. Perhaps a word here of explanation will not be out of place. Froecel contents that everything created by God is governed immetably by the law of this order, which are called the laws of the Universe. Man is no exception to this. Paysically he is a part of the universe, and amenable to its law. This makes him a child of Nature; by reason of his self-consciousness and a free will obedient to reason, he is a child of man, and he as a child of dod because he bears trat spiritual impress which makes him a child of Nature; by reason of his self-consciousness and a free will obedient to reason, he is a child of man, and he as a child of conditions, in that use of his powers which will be will be declared to Him, and also of manifesting his fractor, in that use of his powers when we will exceed him to create in a fairle way the Good. the True, and the Beautifel. Everything in the organic world exhibits the

ke one street.

born individuality, and yet least asset of it that when manhood an our resoluted they will take their or relationship to the grand each creating, according to hand this performing his protent be can do best and with bintellect. As soon as oy educatint cliectual, we can impression asset that there should be relationship of parts to the worthe whole and thinking of itself, as we see in the "humas problem of Labor and Capital the earth will become a kinge sake of the good to all such as recorded.

WHAT SHALL BE FROM HELEN M. GILLERY,
Cousin Annie and Aunt Man
play-room will have to be con
room for them. I see no
Gracte's mamma, looking very
"What if I play in, then?" than her mamma, and her little peculiar, premonitory pucked mood, I cried "Why, there's my room! She can just as we there as not." So ber coll's piano, trunk, and cradle alcove room to my sanctum, was made ready for Cousing Mar/. As a preparatory move my

Mary.

As a preparatory move my pi
foot higher, my books were
shelves of my whatnot, and m
groul and geological specime
groupen. as I fondly hoped, a
b-year-old magers.

The drat day or two all was p
gratuisted myself that I had do
ly-act of self-denial. One day
Gracie's cousin May came to se
mamma said:

'Now, my dears, run up siz
They ran. They played.

When I came home that event
day's work and longing for the
a landscape of desolation greet
suffering snow, whereon the pi
minating crystals, were balance
board. My choicest fossil
Crincides rested upon the flo
doil Cinterella and Cinderella's
served Bufohad escaped from
and was slitting gracefully ere
Cinderella's piano, waile my m
having done duty as an engine,
my best bonset-strings to the a
Then I went down to dinner,
was in radiant solfrits, and Gra
serenely contemplative regare
trophes up-stairs and change

Departed to my work, Gracie blay with your magroscobe a libought that those lenses wouly. "Yes, dear, if you can restrictive clause: She looked it; and now I mourn my mithe things that were."

Auna Mary and Consin Annie a mouth longer. Gracie has ground in the control of the Auth Mary and Consin Annia a month longer. Gracie has groan in spirit as I think of the morning I shook a string of spirilows. (Fortunate, inn'tit, regard for my spinal column on a chair at night?) And, as by Cinderella's cradie, placid sue-paper into strips, which I that she intends to paste as my specimens. What shall be

FROM ALMIRA SLIMMINS, those who contemplate study! I will relate my experience, in

KINDERGARTENS. in St. Louis, I have had ra

of the great work before her, obstacles, knows no fatigues,

k, and then the worst of her room in the main school buildby this time made a paradise for
ma," we will see the children,
the at their low tables, a maiting
Perfect freedom seems to reign,
the law of mutual relationship,
the children, that of themto observe the propriety of
be disturbed. When they have
ands and said the morning verserise from their seats, careir chairs under the tables.
line to march to the
marked in black paint
room. "Put your beels tothe line. While the games are
etly stand." These words seem
little throats at the nod of state
ands in the centre and beckoms
s to come to her; she saintes
as the politeness with a bow.—
e, but he does his best; be is
are. This child selects a game,
in the certice join. He wants
as he does not, like for be alone,
er another, eight more little
et to identify themselves with
dd. Here the teacher has an
he the cariosity of the circle as
we, look, act; etc. By quaszongange, she draws the little
som with her as to Frozgy's
as child tells all he knows about
lor, what he cars, how he
ly, by the time all is sain,
stard History has oven deveisong of the calidren in the
leap it the imaginary water,
dildren once more and resame
the boy who summoned them
lead to the indignate of horreaping, garnering, threshding, selling the loof, catting
it around at the table, and
of all Good, are all made by
the to the rhytamactone of a
di join. The chearful tune
on, the singing in concert proamonious concord among the
movement nave the effect of
the physical development
and their minds are
eighed the control of the reshdam, becomes the aseful loaf
of wellbysare from their chilly
follow, where the children get
tamined occuration, such as the
or they "creep like a snail
like a rippling, burling river,
mad out," singing as they
barts over; then with bowed
and she with the seal and they
and they seed, nurhime, becomes the useful out-

brough the night,

sto the moraing il cal.

To there thee more

on the other thee more

on the other more

of the call to day.

I the of march, and out-fry

elite seats. The taoles are ar
each one containing from

ildren, under an assistant.

terial is orought out and

terial thangination and keeps

thus quiet, without their real
e undergoing any discipline.

Tision to division and watch the

we will see some weaving

pie laid down by Frosteel, and

"law of opposites," and one

erent occupations are conduct
d here of explanation will not

recele contends that everything

evened immutably by the laws

can dere the contends that everything

evened immutably by the laws

can dare and amenable to its laws.

Calls of Nature: by reason of

its and a free will obedient to

of man; and he is a child of God

appritual impress which makes

ancelending God, and being

also of manifesting his Creator,

were winch will exacle him to

r the Good, tee Irae, and the

sing in the organic world ex
puposites, "as well astee "law

every the opposite qualities of

reture by an intermediate par
of the two extreme, the light

uncetting intermediate is the

other opposite. Man himself

or connecting link between God

world of thought the law it

roposition demands its oppo-

fite and the connection between them. To use Froebel's own words. "Thesis, antithesis, and synthesis are the conditions of all logic." Now, in all the decupations of the kinder-parten this law is imperceptibly mubbed by the children, and they work always by opposites. In the wearing, the first formula is to take one strand up and leave one down; in the next line just the opposite is done, the strand left down is taken up, and so on, until the first mat is mished. The second mat has for its formula two up, two down, while the third mat connects the two by giving the child the formula of one up and two down, and vice versa. Let any one of you try these directions for yourselves, and see what pretty patterns are made. At this pount the child is given the material, and told to make his own formula,—in other words, to "make an invention." I think one day in a real kindergarten will assonish any one in the matter of inventions alone, by these "mites," whom we usually think of as having no powers of creating. Having relieved my conscience of this bit of kindergarten doctrine, let us go back to our school. At another division we see the directrees giving a lesson on the second gift, which consists of a wooden sphere. The children have discovered all the characteristics of the worsted ball, in the other the wooden sphere. The children have discovered all the characteristics of the worsted ball, which, with five others of different polors, constitutes the first gift. Hear how she draws out from each child the resemblances between the worsted ball, and the wooden one, and then the differences.

and that my vocabulary of words has been increased.

There are so many Germans in this district that a knowledge of their language is useful in any walk of life. Many dabble with it and accomplish nothing, but the fault is in themselves. In America, among American families, one smould not exuect to become master of the German language in three mooths, nor even in three years. I camout yet sperk German fluently, but the occasional practical use of it, and the pleasure derived therefrom, have more than repaid me for my exercitons spent in that direction.

Will some one who knows tell me something about the treatment of the canna and day-lily? Do they need to be potted? Do they require rest, and if so, when? As they are new plants to me, I knownot how to care for them.

HOME FOR THE PRIENDLESS. FROM CALLA LILY, ENGLEWOOD. - 'Faith, hope, and charity, and the greatest of these is charity.' So spake one years ago. Not only in bestowing So spake one years ago. Not only in bestowing alms is charity great, but in being charitable to our fellow-beings, closing our eyes and ears to their many shortcomings. All their lives with sweetness, speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them. The flowers that we intend to send for their coffins we must send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If we can speak no good, speak no lik repeat no scandal, and avoid goestip. It is the duty of every one to examine her own conduct and correct her own errors. There are many persons who would not for the world tell a falsehood, yet they will elemally scheme to produce false impressions on the minds of others respecting facts, character, and opinions.

cternally scheme to produce false impressions on the intude of others respecting facts, character, and opinions.

I believe the editor has kindly published letters from different contributors representing their pet charitable institutions, and I wish to speak of mine, being more intimately acquisited with the Home of the Friendless and its workings than any of the others. Its doors are always open to homeless and friendless women and children, and many have been kindly cared for. There many is young girl has found protection from all that is bad; many a noor mother who had no where to go has gone there with her little ones and been kindly assisted; and, oh, so many poor little discarded waifs have been received and given the care their unnatual mother scienced them, and I know Miss B.—one of the lady officers—has a warm spot in her heart and a sind, soft-spoken word for every one. Providing for so large a family as they already have is no small item, and I know that The Home department is read far and near, city and country, by many people, and if each reader of this article will send their mite to the Home of the Friendless, care of Mrs. J. Grant, Matron, 911 Wabash avenne, it will be gratefully received,—worn clothing, veretables, ergs, butter, and fruits.—anything, and ever so small. The express companies carry all packages under 100 pounds free. Good deeds are productive of good friends.

child the resemblances between the worsted ball and the resemblances between the worsted ball and the resemblances had then the differences. Every little upturned face is full of chriosity and the delight of new-found truth. Soon they have analyzed for themselves, and realized by this auaiysis, that the bard ball is round, like their first friend; that it can roll, as that did,—but one is heavy, the other flaght; one has color, the other none; one makes a sound in failing on the table, the other does not. This is enough of thought for to-day, and now they may have a game with the ball, cube, and cylinder. On one side of the table the children balld a monument by balancing a ball upon the cube, and their opposite neignbors try to strike the cube and cislodge the ball by rolling a ball. This is done to music, and each ball is rolled at the same time, so that musical time and precision of action are both taught unknown to the cnild, whose whole heart comes out in his hand as he after at the term and rolls his ball. At the next set of tables we may see the children modeling in clay. They make first a bail, because they are familiar with the form, and also because it is a fundamental type from which so many natural objects may be evolved. Some of the children are more apt than others, and as no child is kept back for theake of one who is slower, we see each one working intently in his or her own way. Here is a little girl who has made here ball, and has divided it into smaller ones which he calls marble: with another ball she has made a round basket to hold her marbles. Another child has done the same thing nearly, but, with more imagination, she calls her receptacle a "bird's nest," and that pride he shows his discovery to his directors." It is the son of a poor mechanic, perhaps, who, if sent to the ordinary school, would not learn by note the works of a book which his undeveloped mind could not earn by more take for geometry discovers that by flattening the slowes his his object, and that pride he hall be refull. DIED-THE REV. C. C. PARSONS, MEM-PHIS, TENN."

He who would sing a hero's deeds In that resounding lofty strain, Or in that fine magnetic vein, That stirs the blood of him who reads,

Must be himself a hero. Then
How can you look to me to say
The truth of one who lies to-day
Dead, to the sorrow of all men? How can I, sitting in the sun, Unknown to sorrow or to strife, Write fitly of that wondrous life o like to that most Godly One?

I did not know him. Yet for me, And all land-loving, loyal ones, He bravely stood beside his gans And won a bloody victory. With that rare valor and strong will

I did not know him. Yet I say
the self-forzetting bravery,
his deeds of valor; were for me:
I give him praise at this late day. But not for me, but for all men, On fields of death, though not of bloo With danger on each traid, he stood Alone beside his guns again—

Alone and loyal to the end. His strength, his very life, he gave To comfort, succor, and to save His foe, who, vanquished, was his friend. So much of Christ in that I find,
I hold him henceforth in my heari,
In his own temple set apart,
A hero and a God combined.

I glory in a life like his,

Whose simplest act was more divine
Than any creed of yours or mine.
I glory that it was—dad te.

The occapation was changed for each division.

born inciviluality, and yet learning to make such asse of it Last when mannood and womanhood shall be resched they will take their places in their proper relationship to the grand man of society, each creating, according to his peculiar taient, and this performing his proper use, because that he can do best and with his whole heart and intellect. As soon as by education, moral as well intellect. As soon as by education, moral as well intellectual, we can impress upon face working cases that there shown be hole, each working for the whole and thinking of all, rather than of flectl, as we see in the "human form divine," the problem of Labor and Capital will be solved, and the earth will become a kingdom of uses for the

problem of Labor and Capital will be solved, and the earth will become a kingdom of uses for the sake of the good to all such as history has never

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH FROM HELEN M. GILDERY, ENGLEWOOD.—''II Cousin Annie and Aunt Mary come, Gracte's play-room will have to be converted into a bed-

play-room will have to be converted into a bed-room for them. I see no other way," said Gracie's mamma, looking very grave.
"What'il I play in, then?" Gracie was graver than her mamma, and her little round face wore a

peculiar, premonitory pucker. In a generous mood, I cried . "Why, there's plenty of room in

my room! She can just as well have her things in there as not." So her doll's bureau, table, sofa,

piano, trunk, and cradle emigrated from the alcove room to my sanctum, and the alcove room was made ready for Consin Annie and Aunf

Mar,
As a preparatory move my pictures were hung a
foot higher, my books were pur upon the top
shelves of my whatnot, and my treasured zooloshelves of my whatnot, and my treasured zoolo-

shelves of my whatnot, and my treasured zoolopical and geological specimens were carefully
grouped, as I fondly hoped, above the reach of
6-year-old Engers.
The aret day or two all was peaceful, and I congratulated myself that I had done a wise and lovely act of self-denial. One day (ah! fateful day!)
Gracie's commin May came to see her, and Gracie's
mamma said:
"Now, my dears, run up stairs and play."

But, while I glory, all unbidden Up from the soul's sait sacred springs.
Where Sorrow sits with folded wings.
And all our holiest thoughts are hidden My tears well forth, and flow, and fail, Not for the dead, whose death is Life, But for the brother, babes, and wife-of one who was their all in all.

O God! to know no calls, no cries, Can bring back or restore that face For one brief glance of hangry eyes

Go think of long and droas; years That promise naught of comfort, save That each one nearer brings the grave! Here, Death, thy victory appears. O mourning wife! whose lonely lot 'It is to sit at night and ween By babes who cry out in their sleep For one who hears, but cometh not;

To fold them in lone arms, that ache
With emptiness and loss, and leafn,
Tarough anguished hours, how hearts
rasy yearn.
And starve, and bleed, and yet not break!

O stricken brother at the North!
Whose dreams are haunted by a grave
Where mock-birds sing and cedars we
For you my tears flow freely forth.

The pain of those who lonely sit
And look along Life's western slope,
No longer lit by love or hope,
I know—but who can write of it?

And while, in sorrow for your cross, I give you pity's fullest meed, I yet do hold fou blest indeed Whose right it is to mourn such loss.

How can I, quasting golden wine
Of love and peace, not knowing strife,
Write fitly of that hero's life?
It needs a mightier hand than mine.
MADISON, Wis.
ELLA WHEELER.

SPOOL COTTON Among the notable exhibits at the Exposition, now in full tide of successful progress, is the boott of J. & P. Coats, the celebrated thread manufacof J. & P. Coats, the celebrated thread manufac-turers, who have made their name a household word for the last three generations. Their eix-cord spool cotton, in its strength, durability, and finish, cannot be surpassed. It is made in every conceiv-able color, coarse enough or fine enough for every useful and ornamental purpose, and has long been a favorite with the public. It has been indorsed by the great expositions in this country and Europe: The one in London in 1862; Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Centennial at Philadelphia, 1876. At each of these it secured a medal for its excellence, dura-Centennial at Philadelphia, 1876. At each or these it secured a medal for its excellence, durability, and strength. The award at the Centennial was given in the following language: "Commended for superior strength and excellent quality of spool-cotion." This award was given by the authority of the United States Centennial Commission. A. T Goshorn, Director General.

The New York agents, Messrs. Auchincloss Bros., have just received a cable telegram announcing the fact that Messrs. J. & P. Coats have been awarded the gold medal for their spool-cotion by the judges at the Paris Exhibition.

The factories of the firm are established in Pawtucket, in this country, where they employ sixteen or seventeen hundred hands, and in Paisley, Scotland, where Sir Peter Coats, the head of the firm and family, resides, and is widely known for his generous philanthropy, which Queen Victoria acknowledged by knighting him a few years ago. Only a short time ago he was an honored guest in this city, and by his courteous dignity won many friends. It has always been the effort of this firm to secure success by deserving it, and it has been the was that they have secured such an envia-

pratulated myself that I had done a wise and lovely act of self-denial. One day (ah! fateful day!)
Gracie's cossin May came to see her, and Gracie's
mamma snid:

"Now, my dears, run up stairs and play."
They run. They played.

When I came home that evening, tired from my
day's work and longing for the quiet of my room,
a handscape of desolation greeted me. My bed resemoled a snow-drift of much-drifted and longsuffering snow-drift of much-drifted and longscoll Clinderella and Clinderella's parasol. My preserved Bufo had escaped from his alcoholic bath
and was sitting gracefully erect upon a chair at
Clinderella's piano, while my microscope, evidently
having done duty as an engine. was fastened by
my best beanet-strings to the stove-leg. I sighed.
Then I went down to dinner. Gracie's mamma
was in radiant spirits, and Gracie herself was so
serencely contemplative regarding her beef and
potato that I had no heart to mention the catastrophes up-stairs and change the spirit of their
moods. So we conversed indifferently shout the
Faris Exposition, the yellow fever, the Chinese
famine, and the new shade for evening wear.

That night I awakened suddenly with a scream of
terror upon my lips. Something cold and dreadful
had touched my hand! I reached cautiously out,
and, grasping the unknown horror, threw it far
from me. In the sunny morning, as I buutoned
my boots, I saw in a remote corner a small tin pail,
which had not rested there when I retired. I
shivered. Not a week before I had given it to
Gracie, and the words "For My Pet" were conspicuous on it in large bite letters. I dressed in a
meditative mood and breakfasted in stlence. A I friends. It has always been the effort of this firm to secure success by deserving it, and it has been in that way that they have secured such an enviable reputation for the articles they manufacture. The best goods can be made only out of the best material, and, knowing this, the Mesers. Coats use the best Sea Island cotton for their thread. This and the great care used in its manufacture is what renders "Coats' spool cotton" the favorite with the matrons of this country, and enables them to relain their trade against all opposition.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy and the Greenback.

From a Speech delivered at Hawatha, Kan.

Mr. Pomeroy told how the greenback came to be issued. How himself and a Congressman from Buffalo, N. Y., went with Secretary Chase to New York to borrow \$7,000,000; and how on this trip they urged the "greenback question" upon Secretary Chase, who opposed it. How he finally adopted it, and how green was chosen as the color, because it could not be photographed; how he (Pomeroy) was sent to New York by Secretary Chase to buy the patent of a chrome green, then recently invented (the green now used on bills and postage stamps), the greens in use at that time being arsenic colors, and pulsonous. MODERN LANGUAGES.

FROM ALMIRA SLIMMINS, BLOOMINGTON.—To those who contemplate studying Latin or German I will relate my experience, in the hope that they may not be entirely discouraged by what either Dr. Peters or Pergotty have said upon the subject. I have stranged with these languages for a few years, and have yet never had any cause to think my work wasted. As they were taught in our school, Latin never interested me as much as German, but to successfully handle a long, difficult

THE COURTS.

Assigning a Lease---Dr. Aikin's Case.

> Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Criminal Business, Etc.

The motion to dissolve the injunction in the case of Huribut vs. Kantzler and the Board of Education came up again yesterday morning before Judge Moore. Messrs. Skinner and Chandler appeared for Huribut. Messrs. Wood-bridge and Blocks for Kantzler and Sidney. bridge and Blanke for Kantzler, and Sidney

Smith for the Board of Education.

Mr. Woodbridge contended that the bill on its face showed no equity. It set up a contract for the assignment of a school lease, and then showed that that school lease provided that no assignment should be made without the consent of the Board of Education. The Court could see that such a contract could see that could see that such a contract could not be specifically enforced; it was an indispensable prerequisite to a decree for specific performance that the defendant was unable to perform.

The present bill showed that he had no ability to perform, and could only do so by getting the consent of the School Board, a body over which he had no control.

On the part of the complainant it was con-

tended that, although the bill disclosed the fact that the consent of the Board was a condition precedent to Kantzler's right to assign, yet it was necessary for the defendants to set up in the answer that the assignment could not be obtained. The affidavit of Mr. H. A. Huribut was also read, in which he set up the facts under which he bought the lease.

H. A. Huribut was also read, in which he set up the facts under which he bought the lease. He was first applied to to lend Kantzler \$50,000 with which to erect buildings, but refused, and Kantzler then offered to sell the lease and get tenants to take the building when completed. By the written contract, however, the provisions as to the tenants were omitted.

Judge Moore sustained the motion to dissolve the injunction, saying that the bill on its face showed no equity. There was no power to correct he judgment of the School Board, because it was an independent body, and had aright to consent or withhold its consent to any assignment that might be proposed, and, being supreme so far as that was concerned, no specific performance of the contract could be decreed. If the School Board had consented to an assignment a different question might have been presented.

The complainants then obtained leave to amend, and filed an amendment charging that Kantzler never made an application to the Board for an assignment, but on the contrary, for the purpose of defeating the proposed assignment to Huribut, agreed to assign to Crielly & Biair. There was danger that an application might be made to the School Board to have that lease confirmed.

This leaves Kantzler with the right to go on

might be made to the School Board to have that lease confirmed.

This leaves Kantzier with the right to go on and sell to Urielly & Blair, and it is understood they are ready to erect a four-story building immediately. The property in question leased to Kantzier is on the east side of Dearborn treat ints south of the Journal Building. treet just south of the Journal Building.

to Kantzler is on the east side of Dearborn street just south of the Journal Building.

The argument on the motion for injunction in the case of "Dr." Aikin vs. The State Board of Health was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Williams, having been postponed from Wednesday.

Mr. M. F. Tuley, on behalf of the defendants, made the first argument. He said that there were certain conditions imposed as a prerequisite to a physician's practicing here. By taking out a certificate Aikin bound himself to abide by the rules imposed, and one was that if he should be guilty of unprofessional conduct his license should be revoked. It was delegated to the Board of Health to decide what was unprofessional conduct. It was a fraud for any one to say that he knew or could cure all diseases. Aikin's advertisement that he could cure all chronic diseases was a falsehood, and, as it might deceive some, the State had a right to interfere and protect any from being deceived. The Legislature had a right to say who should decide what was unprofessional, and they had delegated that power to the State Board of Health as the most competent. The effect of the bill, if successful, would be to take this discretionary power from the Board and confer it on the Court.

The action of the Board did not violate the constitutional limitation, for it certainly did not derive him of life or liberty to revoke his

The action of the Board did not violate the constitutional limitation, for it certainly did not deprive him of life or liberty to revoke his license. Neither did it take away his property, but only limited the use of it, and the Supreme Court had decided that the Legislature had always exercised the right of regulating property and its use. Depreciation of the value of property was not prohibited unless the deprivation was total destruction of value. The right to practice medicine in this State was only a legislative privilege granted on certain conditions. If a physician refuses of his own motion to comply with those conditions he certainly could not be said to be deprived of his property without due process of law.

could not be said to be deprived on his property without due process of law.

Mr. C. A. Gregory then followed in the clos-ing argument on behalf of the complainant, re-iterating and expanding the arguments made by him Wednesday,—that the certificate was property, and that the revocation of it, when there was no condition in it that it should be revoked, was a deprival of property without due process of law.

The Judge then took the case under advisement, and will probably decide it the first of next week.

The Judge then took the case under advisement, and will probably decide it the first of next week.

In the Criminal Court yesterday Judge Rogers decided the motion made the other day for an additional bill of particulars in the case of the Protection Life-Insurance Company,—the People vs. Wood et. al. The Judge said he had examined the indictment and the bill of particulars furnished by the State's Attorney, and was satisfied that they were sufficiently explicit to inform all the defendants as to the particular charges to be brought against each of them. Some of the counts of the indictment were very general, and others were specific enough; and the particulars of the charges furnished were as specific as was ever required in special counts, and that was all that was required. The State's Attorney could hardly be more specific, and the defendants—the officers—were familiar with the books, and Wood and Kellogg had made a thorough examination of them, and could not, therefore, be taken by surprise by any evidence that might be introduced on the trial as to the falsity of these books, or the reports based upon them. The motion was, therefore, overruled.

Mr. Swett took an exception for Mr. Wood, the only defendant whom he represented.

THE STRNCHES.

In the Criminal Court vesterday morning, Judge Rogers decided the question as to whether not he how had the right to order the abatement of the nuisance at the Stock-Yards which Sherwin & Co. had been convicted of creating and maltaining. When this case was tried at a prior term of Court, the defendants were convicted of having maintained a nuisance, and a fine of \$25 was imposed. On the same day a rule was made on the defendants to show cause why an order should not be made for the abatement of the

imposed. On the same day a rule was made on the defendants to show cause why an order should not one made for the abatement of the nuisance, and that rule was continued until a subsequent term of Court. In answer to the rule, the defendants resisted the order to abate upon the ground, among others, that, if any order of abatement could be made, it should have been entered at the time of entering the judgment, and made a part of it, and that it was too late to make such an order after a judgment of fine and costs had been rendered. This point

too late to make such an order after a judgment of fine and costs had been rendered. This point Judge Rogers sustains, eiting various authorities. According to him, the language of the act being "when the conviction is had," it should be construed as if it read an order of abatement may be made at the time judgment is rendered or a conviction is had. "If," says the Judge, "the nuisance is still continued, the defendants are liable to be again indicted, and to the increased and new penalties ororlied for by the statute on a second conviction."

The Judge's concluding remarks seem to have been anticipated, for it was only a few days ago that a new indictment was returned against Sherwin & Co. After all, notwithstanding the delays of the law, there is reason to believe delays of the law, there is reason to believe that the Bridgeport stenches will be eventually

that the Bridgeport stenches will be eventually abated.

DIVORCES.

Mary E. Eiterman filed her bill yesterday, asking for a divorce from her husband. John F. Eitermán. She was married to him in October, 1849, but obtained a divorce from him in May, 1860, on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness. In December following he came to her and promised that he would never drink any more, and asked her to marry him again. She did so, and for several years they lived happily, but he subsequently began nis old haotis and also began abusing her and threatening to kill her. Sne owns No. 413 North Wells street, where she keeps a coal and wood office, and also owns other property, and she asks for a divorce, and an injunction to prevent her husband from interfering with her property.

Carrie C. Wallace also wants a divorce from her husband, John H. Wallace, on the ground of adultery.

of adultery.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Georgiana T. Yantis from James A. Yantis, for descrition.

TIEMS.

Judge Jameson with call Judge Gary's docket

during his absence in the Criminal Court, and all set cases on either common law docket will be tried on the dates said cases were set for

trial.

To-day Judge Jameson will have a peremptory call of all motions for new trial.

Judges Moore, Williams, and Farwell will hear default cases to-day.

Judges Gary, Booth, and McAlister will hear

Judges Gary, Booth, and McAllister will hear motions.

The County Board cases occupied all day before Judge Harlan yesterday, and were concluded late in the afternoon, Mr. Hay, of Springfield, making the closing argument. They were then taken under advisement.

Judge Harlan will not hear any more cases. Monday he will deliver opinions, and Tuesday he will leave to go to Washington.

Bradford Hancock waz yesterday appointed Assignee in bankruptcy of Delmore Elwell.

Maier Weinschenck was appointed Assignee of Moyer Guettel.

The composition meeting of Eugene B. Myers is set for Oct. 19.

Discharges were issued to John and Jeremiah A. Spillard.

UNITED STATES COURTS. The Haywood Rubber Company began a suit yesterday for \$6,000 against Samuel Goldman.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Arthur Banyon, on trial Thursday for burglary, was found guilty and given one year in the Penitentiary.

Clark Penny pleaded guilty to larceny, and Clark Penny bleaded guilty to larceny, and sentence was suspended.
Anton Stack has been found guilty of burglary and given one year in the Penitentiary.
August Stickweh and Fritz Rudneck were tried for larceny and acquitted.
John Mason and James Galpin were on trial for robbery.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE HARLAN—Opinions.

JUDGE BLOGETT—General business.

JUDGE GARY—Goes to the Crimmal Court.

JUDGE JAMESON—Takes Judge Gary's place and calls 1 to 20 on Calendar No. 1.

JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions, Tresday 7.

8, and 9 on new calendar.

JUDGE ROGERS—Motions, Tresday, 1 to 28, inclusive, on his new calendar.

JUDGE MOORE—39, 41, 43, 45 to 56, inclusive.

No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases term Nos. 1.371,

Hayes vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and 2, 436, Kehoe vs. Graham; also calendar. Nos. 227 to 270, inclusive, except 237, 2384, 2394, 240, 241, 242, and 245. No. 212, Benss vs. Gerhardy, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Stephen White vs. Emil Horner, \$0,076.37.—John Ruprecht vs. Emil Horner, \$0,076.37.—John Ruprecht vs. Emil Horner, \$1,086.84.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—John Waldweiler vs. Sophia Ricke; verdict.—Charles Bruschke vs. William Voss; verdict, \$61.

HILLINGIS SUPREME COURT. THE CALL MONDAY.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 4.—Supreme Court pro-

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 4.—Supreme Court proceedings:

MOTTONS DECIDED.

208. J. C. Stewart et al. vs. C. C. Mumford; time extended six days for appellee to file oriefs.

371. James Langley et al. vs. City of Chicago; motion overruled.

327. Thomas Driver et al. vs. J. W. Ford et al.; time extended ten days to file briefs.

33. Anna Leupold vs. Fred Krause; rehearing; time extended to the 12th inst. for appellant to file briefs.

35. South Park Commissioners vs. Francis Dunlevy; time extended to the 15th inst. for appellant to file briefs.

374. Hyde Park vs. J. Borden et al.; time extended four days to file abstracts and briefs.

379. Hyde Park vs. N. Corwith; appeal dismissed and leave given to withdraw record, abstracts, and briefs.

374. Hyde Park vs. John Borden et al.; on motion of defendant in error the writ of error was alsmissed for want of jurisadiction. and leave given to withdraw record, abstracts, and briefs.

388. J. Hinterberger vs. S. Weindler; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal for want of jurisdiction of this court.

373. J. M. Reynolds vs. J. Gage; order of affirmants set aside.

413. Mark Kimball, Collector, vs. Merchants

of this court.

373. J. M. Reynolds vs. J. Gage; order of affirmants set aside.

413. Mark Kimball, Collector, vs. Merchants Savings, Loan & Trust Company; cause advanced to this day's call.

NEW MOTIONS.

370. G. Wincock-et al. vs. V. A. Turpin; motion by plaintiff for time to file abstracts and briefs.

376. H. V. Valleste vs. J. M. Hill: on motion of appellee the appeal was dismissed and leave given to withdraw record.

429. On motion the appeal was dismissed on short record, with 10 per cent damares.

One advisement docket appeal was dismissed as per stipulation on flie.

282. Illinois, Linn County vs. Roselle M. Hough; motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs.

283. Chicago & Iona Railroad vs. William H. Rassell; motion to set aside the order of affirmats and take the case.

373. C. P. Russell ys. J. A. Peyton et al.; on motion of appellant. The appeal was dismissed and leave given to withdraw records.

CALL OP. THE DOCKET.

321. Hyde Park vs. Thomas W. Terry et al.; dismissed.

322. James M. Murphy et al. vs. William F.

dismissed.

321. James M. Murphy et al. vs. William F. Colehour et al.; passed and stands on motion.

323. Jones P. Magnesson vs. Edward P. Williams et al.; disposed in disposed in the control of the c 323. Jonas P. Magnusson vs. Edward P. Williams et al.; disposed of.
324. Thomas Alicai et al. vs. Gilbert Woodruff et al.
325. Novel Blair vs. Tames N. Reading et al.; dismissed.
326. Elisha C. Sprague vs. William T. Heaps; dismissed.
327. Elisha C. Sprague vs. William T. Heaps; Behead and curtail words of the following significant constraints. dismissed. 327. Elmer Bohanan et al. vs. Major S. Bohanan; dismissed.
328. Eli Prescott , Elizabeth Carroll; dismissed.
329. R. P. Shissler vs. People ex rel. Chariton
M. Gregory; taken.
330. Susan Curry vs. Urlah Mack et al.; taken.
331. Jesse Hoyt et al. vs. Chicago, Burlington
& Quincy Railroad Company; argued and taken.
332. Fred Henkel vs. Julia Heyman; taken.
333. Elgin City Bank vs. Waldo R. Eaton; affirmed.

firmed.
334: Francis Cassady vs. Board of Trustees
Township 35. Range 10; taken.
335. Mary Houfes vs. George L. Schnitze; dismissed. 3:36. John Oliver et al. vs. Ross A. Forrester; being argued. NOT YET!

Not yet, O Heart, does life disclose before thee its sweetness and its fragrance manifold; Tight as a livy-bud, the snowy petals Hide fast the heart of gold. Not yet the crescent moon doth cleave the dark-And sweet, pale stars gleam silver through the night; Dark is the sky with cloud, and storm, and tem-

And vanquished all the light. Not yet are pain, and toil, and struggle over; The fight is but begun. and thou must wrestle in the barren desert, 'Neath burning sun.

Anguish and bitterness shall be thy portion, O tender Heart of mine! And thou must tread the wine-press of despairing Before comes Peace divine. And all the days will be a burden grievous; And, 'neath tny faltering feet,
No bud nor bloom will hallow life's grim pathway
With scent and color sweet.

But some day, some day, Heart of mine—be patient!—
Thy dream shall all come true!
Life will be glorified with song and biossom,
And skies of blue.

And Love will hold thee in its aweet abiding,
And Peace will come with fair beheat;
Be patient, patient. Heart, nor know despairing—
Some day thou shalt find rest.

FANNY DRISCOLL. YE LEAVES THAT FALL.

Ye leaves that fall from branches o'er me, — Ye leaves of brown and red That cover all the path before me, And rustle at my troad— Though ye may whelm the Summer-dowers, And fall both night and day, Ye cannot hice. O leafy showers, One new-made mound away.

In amber patches down—
O harvest-moon, in silence drifting
Above the sleeping town—
Ye cannot light with all your shining,
However ye may shine—
Ye cannot light with all your shining
This shadowed puth of mine. Ye mirrored waters, shilly gleaming—
Ye skies of tranquil blue—
Ye smoky hills, in purple dreaming—
I find no peace in you,
And O ye leaves from branches o'er me—
Ye leaves of brown and red—
So lonely lies the path before me,
I e'en wish I were dead.

CHABLES NOBLE GREGORY.

o mellow sunlight, softly sifting

Wall for His Widdy. Boston Traveller.

It is reported that the King of Burmah is lead. Whereupon George Washington Childs

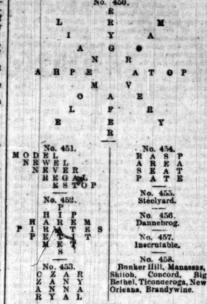
dead. Whereupon George Washington Chisays:

Wail for the King of Burmah—
We thought his health was hrmer.
And eavled him his bappy royal lot;
But alas: he's only mortal—
He has sought the golden portal,
And gone to meet the late Akhoond of Swat.

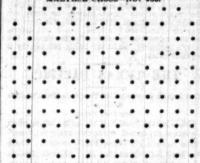
The rapacity, the shameless rapacity, of some people is disgusting. Here is a man in Helena, Mon., worth \$230,000, who recently died and left every dollar of his wealth to his wife and children. And seven lawyers in the town, too.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER. [Original contributions will be published in this lepartment: Correspondents will please send their real names with their nous de plume addressed to

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.



MALTESE CROSS-NO. 460.



Top-A native of one of the United States; morosely; a semi-metal; a mark; consumed; a vowel. Bottom-Temper; extraction: shoots; to twist; a pronoun; a vowel. Left-False; reputation; a cup; value; an atom; a vowel. Right-Capable of receiving a stamp; to compute; a communication; strong; a curse; a consonant. From top to bottom, extinctions; from left to right, an anchent city of Asia Minor.

NEENAM, Wis. Hossie Cotton.

DIAMOND, CROSS, AND SQUARE-NO. 461.

.

Top letter, a consonant; next, a vowel; first word across, a dress; next, trouble; next, cunning; next, sick; next, mechanics' instruments; a vowel; a consonant. The same words are read downward. Naw YORK CITY. Chic. RHOMBOID-NO. 462.

AHOMBOID—NO. 462.

Across—A heap; not the same; a frame; legends; a clause. Down—In Youngster; a preposition; a malicious delty; familiar talk; a ruler; to depend; guided; an abbreviation of direction; in Brother Ike. Jackson, Mich. M. A. W. B. GEOGRAPHICAL RIGHT-ANGLED TRIAN-GLE-NO. 463.

Down-In Wyoming; a river in Russia; a city of antiquity in Palestine; a village in Nye County, Nevada; a county in Ireland: a town in Allerhany County, New York; an ancient country of North Africa. Perpendicular down, a city in Wisconsin; hypotenuse, a town in Queen's County, New York.

Cultage.

YOUNGSTER.

Behead and curtail words of the following significations and leave a square word: Inviolable; a cierk; a three-legged stool; to curve a second time.
Fulton, Ili.
TownEad.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 465. Silent; a wild bull; a sea bird. Russ. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 466.

I am composed of eleven letters, and am a ves-el for holding water. My 1, 10, 3, 8, is found in most check-books. My 2, 9, 4, 11, 8, 7, 18 a character in David Cop-My 5, 9, 8, is a wooden vessel.
CHICAGO.
OLD SALT.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 467. NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 467.

I am composed of ten letters, and am a book much soughtafter.

My 3, 0, 10, is reserved.

My 9, 8, 4, is an animal.

My 1, 2, 7, is a noise.

My 5, 7, is a preposition.

Gulz County, III.

Capy Cole.

NUMERICAL ENIGNA -NO. 468. I am composed of six letters, and am a hasty My 1, 2, 6, is a plant.
My 3, 4, 5, is to scrape,
PLATTEVILLE, Wis.

CHARADE-NO. 469. Whither art flying, my fine little fellow? How bright are your eyes, and how brown is your How bright are your eyes, and now brown is you back!"
"O most noble first, I have scarce time to tell you, I am flying for life—there's a foe on my track;
"Twas surely my second I heard, just this minute, In my neighboring third, and it bodes me no good.
I hear it again! There is threatening in it:
I must hie me away to my own native wood!"
DIXON, Ill.

EXEMA CHANAGHA.

CORRESPONDENCE. Comet, city, lacks two spokes to complete the wheel, and solves Nos. 451, 452, 453, 454, and 458 correctly. Thanks are returned to Comet for paggies sent.

Typo, city, is unable to "corral" Dennis Kearney's platform in No. 455, and the "veiled and
balling face" of the charack is beyond his ken.
He wrestled with the rest successfully, judging
from his note.

Lex, city, sends his usual neat list of answers,
and they are just as true as preaching. Eight was
his quots. It would have been ten but for the
"Inscrutable" ways of the Dixon lady and the
"Dannebrog" from Oshkosh.

Rose Maylie, Evanston, Ill., successfully unraveled seven of the knots.—Nos. 455, 450, and
457, having too many tangles to suit her. Her
patience was sorely tried on the charade, and she
believes "no human eye" can make it out except
the author.

Frances Constant. city, partially constructs

Frances Constant, city, partially constructs Russ' wheel, and finds out the answers to all the rest but the order of knighthood and the charade, to the latter of which "I-roe-land" is given as a guess. The square sent will be published for the gentleman's benefit.

gentleman's benefit.

Happy Thought, Freebort, Ill., makes another of her ten-strikes, answering each one with as much ease as though an advance copy of this week's Corner had been sent to Freebort for the lady's inspection. Her failures have been few and far between during The Corner's lifetime. far between during The Corner's lifetime.

Happy Jack, city, wheels into line with Russ' Empyrean tire, but he tires himself out before he gets through with the remainder, and he blames Rudden. Towhead, Miss E. C., and H. B. D. for his failures. He thinks he won't be Happy Jack long if the puzzles are not easier to fathom.

H. B. D. Oshkosh, Wis., incloses eight answers, and rejoices exceedingly that he has been able for once to esputie one of Miss E. C. spuzzles. This he rightly considers a feather in his cap. He was lost in the "Empyrean" wheel and Rudden's square. For twisters sent, please accept tomaks.

Enena Chanagra, Divon, It leaves no margin.

cept thanks.

Enema Chanagra, Dixon, Iil., leaves no margin for Mr. Critic to find fault with. The lesson was a difficult one, but the pupil mastered it, word for word, and letter for letter. She is giad to notice the return of B. Ike, and supposes the Cornerites will soon be sent fishing again for some of the Hoosler's finnt fellows. Miss C. has one more of her good ones in this number, on which depends the fate of Towhead's mustache. Rasor, Mr. Towhead.

head.

Quirk. Cairo, Ill., writes from Anna, Ill., to
the Grand Mogal with answers to five of the
castest,—Nos. 451, 452, 453, 454, and 458. His
visit to the country was due to a desire to "see a
man," and not because he was afraid of Bronze
John,—at least this's what he mays. When the

scare is all over, and something else is heard beside "epidemic." "fundigate." "quarantine,"
etc., he will return to Exypt's Capital and report
regularly thereafter. His hand is ontstretched
for a friendly shake with Brother Ire.

Eff Aitch, Fond du Lac, Wia, seeing the town
across the lake so ably represented by the mighty
Poolar, thinks the second city ought to have a
show, and, from the initial lenser of Eff Aitch, it
is judged he will keep his end up. The new-comer
from Fond du Lac lound a lack of only three,—
the wheel, Chic's square word, and "Dannebrog."

heng."

Henida, Champaign, Ill., has been a long absent contributor, but he has evidently not forgotten The Corner, for he pats in an appearance once more with answers to nearly all last week's quota, just failing on the "Inscrutable" and "Dannebrox."

The K. of P. extends him a right royal greeting, and hopes he will not be such a stranger. Henida is welcome any day. Brother Ike, South Bend, Ind., remarks, by way of introduction, that "the twisters of this week were excellent, and some of them first-class. E. C.'s charade and Towhead's ingrenious enigms were as good as I ever saw." Brother Ike threaded his way successfully through the manes of the labyrinth, and from the lofty "Empyrean" to the lowly "gander" his answers class A No. 1.

Bi. Platteville, Wis., wants to know if she is not entitled to a blace among the head ones of the class this week, because ten answers are sent. Miss Bi is usually among the top ones, but there is just one failure this week, and Miss Enems is the great first cause of it. To the "Inserutable" charade "Corn-cob-meal" is sent, and the lady will see at once on receipt of The Corner that that was "yon grande mistake." "von grande mistake."

Towhead, Puitoe, ill., eays: "It is a fact indisputable, irrefuiable, and immutable that 457 is insernable," by these hits, or I'm a villain else." Thou'rt no villain, Towhead, for thy human eye has plerced the veil that so many mortals have tried in vain to fathom ere they clime the hard-money stairs. He answers the rhomboid, the diamond, and also some of the buttles and transpositions. Now, then, Towhead, there's a little charade in this issue for your benefit.

Poplar, Osbkosh, Wis., weighed each puzzle singly and snewered nine,—the "balance in hand" only being found wanting. The words of a popular song are slightly altered by the lady to suit the

"Only nine! only sine!"
Poplar walls in doleful whine.
"Only nine! only nine!"
More than this I can't divine. Snug, city, is apparently satisfied with the one answer be sends, for "poetic" justice is done in

that case:
Denois Kearney's platform is nothing but a dray,
From which he mouths his speeches in an ordinary
way.
The English courts of justice are denominated leets,
Where nunishment is meted out to robbers and to
beats.
A steelyard is the balance now I find to be on hand,
And reflected in the mirror I see a childlike face that's
bland.

And renected in the harrot lete contains the bland.

Garth, Paxton, Ill., another of the truants, looks in upon the Cornerites once more, with an almost perfect showing. She promises an occasional letter, and the Man in Possession hopes she will find the occasion each week. No letter was received from Grand Haven at the time mentioned, or credit would have been given for not being turned out to grass on "Pasturage." Her one failure is a "Supernal" tire for the "Empyrean" one, which, of course, necessitated wrong spokes. For contributions, much obliged.

BUTLER AND KEARNEY.

What the Flatists Want. NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Walter H. Shupe, editor of the Advocate, Fiat organ, was to day inerviewed by an Evening Post reporter as fol-

ther of the Advecate, Fist organ, was to day interviewed by an Evening Post reporter as follows:

Question—Does the Greenback party really want Benjamin F. Butler to be a Presidential candidate! Answer—Well, it may be compelled to take him.

Q—But does it want him? A.—I will tell you frankly (in a lower tone and with an air of secrecy); it doesn't. What it does want is to elect him Governor, and then United States Senator, in order to chastuse the Hoar clique. Wouldn't that be fine for the Bay State respectable—Ben Butler Senator from Massachusetts? But we want him to stop there.

Q—Will be ston there? Suppose that you have a Presidential candidate of your own, and that Butler should determine to run! A.—He would make mischief undoubtedly. He is a shark. (Here Mr. Slupe shut his two jaws quickly, and bent his head forward, as if snappling at something.) He has come in and snapped up the nomination, while other men were hestiating to do the same thing.

Q—Does the Greenback party expect an accession of leaders from the present barties? A.—It is receiving offers of services of these is leaders every day. Many of them are willing to come over if we will only run them for office. For the most part they have no principles; they are after the spoils. The few we admire are citied to timid, like Thurman, Ewing, and Hendricks, or too rash, like Papelleton. The latter would get us into all sorts of trounle; the former would not be equal to the emergency. We are after the spoils. The few we admire are citied for the hands of the timid Ewing and Thurman.

Q.—Who, then, will carry your standard in 1889? A.—Some State Governor, I think, who shall be elected on our ticket next year, and shall make a bold stroke that will bring him into notice. New men, young men, are coming to the front. In Maine we have already wind the decidence of the main for the strong of minimum to notice. New men, young men, are coming to the front. In Maine we have already wind the decidence of the timid fewing and the providence of the control of the eron out. Those three States gained, things will work smoothly; we shall gain these States. Q.—Is Kearney a favorite in the party? A.—By no means. We do not indorse him; we recognize and deplore the condition of affairs that has produced such a man, and, consequently, we don't blame Kearney for being what he is. He feels aggrieved, and his grievances are real, but he does not represent us.

THE VESTAL TUCCIA. Sterner and sterner every eye is growing: She stands before her Roman judges now, And fast and faster every hope is going, Accused of violation of her yow.

"Take thou a sleve," they said, "suspect danghter, And to the consecrated Tiber po; Ering thence unspilled a sieveful of his water, And thus thy purity unsullied show." She steps unto the water's edge. All lowly She stoops, the fatal sieve within her hand; She dips, the tawny Tiper lapping slowly; She gives one look aside upon the land;

And, while the watching city look upon her With breathless silence, seeking for her guilt, Bidding adieu to life, and faith, and honor, If but one drop of water should be spilt, She lifts with snowy hand the brimming token, In steadfast innocence, above her head. The ice upon the judges' hearts is broken, And every doubtful soul is vanquish-ed.

And, from old Tiber's villaed marge returning, Peal forth the joyous echoes, "Pure is she;" Return, fair maiden! Ou its altar birning. The vestal flame leaps bright and clear for thee. Thy sister maids the holy hymn are singing; Thy smiling Goddess from Olympus calls: Thy temple wide its sarven doors is finging— its statues look expectant from the walls.

Enter where only such as thon may enter!
Dwell thou where only such as thou may live!
While shouts that shake the city to her centre
To innocence like thine its guerdon give!
MENASHA, Wis. JOHN MCCARTY PLEASANTS.

Physiological Facts.

Hareard College Advacate.

The human lungs reverberate sometimes with great velocity
When windy individuals indulge in much verbosity.

They have to twirl the glottis sixty thousand times a minute, and push and punch the disphragm as though the dence were in it. Chorus—The pharynx now goes up;
The larynx with a slam,
Ejects a note
From out the throat,
Pushed by the diaphragm.

A Sympathetic Damsel. A sympathetic Damsel.

A young fellow in San Francisco suddenly snatched a kiss from a lady friend, and excused himself by saying that it was a sort of temporary insanity that now and then came upon him. When he arose to take bis leave the pitying damsel said to him: "If you ever feel any more such fits coming on, you had better come right here, where your infirmity is known, and we will take care of you."

Won't Bunk Together.

Cincinnati Breakfast Tubic.

A disappointed lover who went south three months ago with a blighted heart and a strong appetite for death and oblivion, came chasing back the other day with a face like new whitewash, camphor-bags in every pocket, and sn overwhelming anxiety to behold the scenery beyond the lakes. Yellow-fever and nonsense won't bunk together.

Art at Sea.

At an auction art sale the other day a marine view was about being knocked down at a handsome figure, when a buff salior, who had happened to wander in, exclaimed, earnestly, "My stars! if there ain't a vessel drifting on to trocks with a strong breeze blowing off shore!"

The artist took his work home to re-arrange the wind.

Lady Agents Wanted.

Young or middle-need ladies can do well caryaning for ALFRED L. SE WELL'S "HOME ARTS," 135
Clarks, Chicare, Ill.

RADWAYS REMEDIES. FROM THE

Hon. Thurlow Weed. Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies Af

Dear Sir: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first was a local region of the continuous and the contin

R. R. R. DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA. CHOLERA MORBUS FEVER AND AGUE

CURED AND PREVENTED

BY RADWAT'S READY RELIEF. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. DIPHTHERIA. INFLUENZA SORE THROAT. DIFFICULT BREATHING BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS. Looseness, Diarrhers, Cholers Morbus, or painful charges from the bowels are stoopped in fifteen or it y minutes by taking Radoway's Ready Relief. No gostion or inflammation, no weakness or insuting, follow the use of the kt. B. Relief.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

ONLY PAIN REMEDY That instantly stops the most excruciating paina lays inflammation and curus Congestions whether the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or org

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial arent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Maisroins, will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Maisroins, and all other Maisroins, and all other fever and all othe

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC. HE SENTENT OR CONTAGIOUS,
BE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bunes, Flesh or CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE SOLIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrotila, Giandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Anecticus, Syndhilis Companins, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyagopia, Water Brash, Tie Doloreaux, White Swelling, Jumors Ulcers, Skin and Hip Disease, Mercurial Diesake, Female Complisities, Goul, Dropay, cant Research, Bronzelia, Couramption.

Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Farmourlillan Resolvent excit all remedial agents in the cure of Chro in servicion... Constitutional, and sixta Diseases, but is in the Only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Disbotes, Drorsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Crime, Bright a pleases, Alburmburla, and In all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with subsampes like the white of an egg or threads like white slik, or there is a morbid, dark, biltons appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when resing water, and pain in the small of the back and slong the loins. Sold by druggiess, PRICE ONE DOLLAIS.

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY'S

DR. RADWAY & CO., 82 Warren-st., N.Y.

Perfectly tasteless, eleganity coated with sweet gum, purse, regulate, purity, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pilis, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladders, Nervous Diseases, Hesdachs, Constitution, Contiveness, Indigestion, Dyspessis. Billiousness, Pever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscers. Warrasted to effect a positive clue. For other control of the Party vegetable containing no mercery, mineral or the Party vegetable containing no mercery, mineral or the Discert of the Discertific of the Internal Viscers. Warrasted to effect a positive clue. For Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Discertific organic Constitution, Internal Police of the Stomach, Assistant Piles, Puliness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Rurried and Difficult Breathing. Fittering at the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Rurried and Difficult Breathing. Fittering at the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Rurried and Difficult Breathing. Fittering at the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Rurried and Difficult Breathing. Fittering at the Stear. Challing or Sufficiently Sensations When in a Jing postery, Duts or Webs before the bight, Fever and sull Pala In the Side Case State Commenced and Commenced Commenc

READ "False and True." Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 War rel-d., New Yord. information worth thousands will be sent you.

Nevertheless, the Republican Outlook Is Encouraging.

Matt Carpenter Misses the Oppor tunity of His Life.

An Active Campaign Inaugurated Against

pondence of The Tribune MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.—A complete list of the candidates for Congress of the various parties in all the districts can now be presented, as fol-

G. C. Hazelton.

L. F. Frisby.
P. V. Denster, T. H. Judd.
Hiram Smith.
Bdw. S. Bragg, D. Giddings.
Jas. V. Jones,
H. L. Humphrey, C. D. Parker,
C. D. Parker Judge M. M. Cothren has declined the sep the best names of either party before the people. He is Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circhland Counties, and it is a good indication politics. It is likely that, as the case be cast for Owen King, the Greenback candidate, on a trade for the Greenback vote for all

between the Democrats and Greenbackers in-crease and thicken throughout the State. The Greenback candidate in the Fifth District is running merely to draw the Repubcan Greenback vote, and Bragg will get all the mocratic Greenbackers. The same state of tirs exists in the Sixth District; Democratic eenbackers are all at work for Bouck, and the ular Greenback candidate will be only a oy duck to mislead Republicans with Green-

iecoy duck to mislead Republicans with Greetmack political views.

In the Legislative Districts, however, the coaltion will be more thoroughly perfected. The
Democrats, while apparently idle, and while
they are idle as an organization, are in fact, by
spontaneous individual activity, simultaneously,
in many localities throughout the State, doing
effective labor in consolidating the opposition
to the Republican party in every close Senate
and Assembly District in the State. This
stuffermanean Management

Assembly District in the State. This SUBTERRANEAN MANAGEMENT the campaign is more dangerous than an act-canvass on the stump, and by large public etings. By speeches the diverse factions of opposition would find it impossible to detheir opposite financial views without giving use. But in the manipulation of caucuses conventions to work to their mutual adtage by an exchange of support and by dicing." tickets, and in the intrigues of mere tisians to organize the voting element of a

ciaim that they will make Rock County nearly even on Congressman and elect two members of the Assembly; they allow but a small Republican margin in Walworth County, and claim Racine. Kenosha, and Waukesha Counties by large majorities. This is absurd. It hardly appears to an ordinary observer, or to "a man up a tree," as we might say, now it is possible for the average Rebublican majority in the First District to be essentially diminished. Mr. Williams has in every respect represented the average public sentiment of the diminished. Mr. Williams has in every respect represented the average public sentiment of the district. He is a scholarly, cloquent, and able man, and represents the advance guard of the Republican party. He has conservative financial tiews, not the hardest of the hard, but about such as are held by honest, thoughtful men of all parties in that old, wealthy, substantial district which has had him for its member in Congress since 1872. There does not appear to be any reason to anticipate a revolution in that district this year.

gress since 1872. There does not appear to be any reason to anticipate a revolution in that district this year.

IN THE SECOND DISTRICT the Republican canvass is making better progress than was expected. The fight between the Democratis and Greenbackers is evidently irreconcilable. It is not likely that either Mr. Davis, the Democratic candidate, will withdraw from the canvass. It appears to be at least sufficiently ascertained that Tenney will stick." If Davis should withdraw it is quite certain that Caswell will get the votes of about one-half the hard-money Democrats in the district, and that the other half will not vote at ail. The number of hard-money Democrats in the district, and that the other half will not vote at ail. The number of hard-money Democrats in the district is not large, but they are influential in the important business centres of the several counties comprising the district. The Democratic in Dane County also complain that a weak and badly-arranged county ticket has been placed upon them, and that they will lose votes by that means.

The Twenty-fifth Senatorial. District is in Dane County, and George B. Burrows is the Republican candidate for re-election as Senator. Mr. Burrows has represented the district for the last two years, and he is the present Chairman of the Legislative Republicin Campaign Committee. His Democratic competitor, Lars Grinue, is a popular man, and will make a good run. But the Democratic condidates in Dane County are weighted down by a weak and unpopular county ticket, and it is not improbable that the Democratic majority in that county for the last few years may be reversed. The Democratic campaign is badly obstructed by the total recalcitrancy of the Greenbackers, who refuse to affiliate on candidates for Congress or any minor office.

Democratic campaign is badly obstructed by the total recalcitrancy of the Greenbackers, who fetuse to affliate on candidates for Congress or any minor office.

IN THE THIRD DISTRICT

there seems no reason to apprehend any Democratic or Greenback gains. As elsewhere meutioned, Judge M. M. Cothren has declined to be the Democratic candidate. It is not probable that any large proportion of the Democratic vote will be east for King, the Greenback candidate for Congress. George C. Hazelton, the Republican member of Congress from this district, is a candidate for re-election. He is one of the best public speakers in the State, is a man of clear convictions and firm principles. His personal popularity is great, and, as the ructure between the Democrats and Greenbackers is complete, there appears to be no reason why he should not be re-elected by an increased majority. This is substantisfly the district represented with great credit by C. C. Washburn, Orsamus Cole, Amass Coob, and J. Allon Barber, while it constituted the sheet anchor of the Republican majority of the State.

MILWAUKEE DISTRICT.

Leander F. Frisby is the Republican candidate for Congress in the Milwaukee District. He is a most capable and worthy gentleman. His personal character is Dure and above reproach. He is a lawyer of more than ordinary learning and capacity; is affable in his manners, and a lucid and able exponent of the opinions in which he claims his belief rests. His personal character to Dure and above reproach. He is a lawyer of more than ordinary learning and capacity; is affable in his manners, and a lucid and able exponent of the opinions in which he claims his belief rests. His personal popularity is very great, and, in 1873, when the combination of Democrats and Grangers carried the State,—he being the Republican candidate for Attorner-General,—he was the highest man on the Republican it ext, running some 2,500 ahead even of Gov. Washburn. The contest will be a close and severe one, but the Republicans are earnestly engaged, and will a

common humane feelings of mankind. He does not indulge in boisterous and offensive profanity, he does not habitually use brutal obscenity in his every-day talk, and he does not shock every ordinary sense of the proprieties of life in his daily walk and conversation. He has a bigger head than Gabe Bouck, with more brains in it, and he possesses all the qualities which belit a man, to represent the decent, cleanly-clad, unverminaly people of that district in a degree which renders him indescribably superior to his Democratic competitor. It is said that while Gabe Bouck served in the War he once found on the outside of his blouse a parasitical specimen, which he removed from its place of parade and recreation to the capillary region of his arm-pit, saying, with an accustomed oath, "Go back where you belong." This vulgar anecdote was at one absurd period thought to be so atrociously funny that it found a place in the humorous department of one of the literary magazines. In profamity, obscenity, and vulgarity, Gabe Bouck is

to be shuned, not copied. In every respect, except as to intellectual capacity, Mr. Jones is Gabe Bouck's opposite, and in that he is Bouck's equal. He cannot blow and yell as loudly as Bouck can, and many think that this is an additional claim to the respect and votes of the people. Besides, a great many of Bouck's admirers think that he blows more loudly at the curbstone in Oshkosh than he does in Congress, and that wind, bad manners, and noisy effervescence do not make up a statesman, nor even a model for an average Congressman. There is a strong expectation that Jones may be elected. He will be if the Republicans of the district will harmonize their local difficulties, unite in support of the party and its principles, and make up their minds that they desire a grand Bepublican success more than they desire a petty triumph over some local adversary who happens to be a candidate for some little office.

The REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

sone of marked activity in all parts of the State.

Senator Howe has a long list of appointments, as follows: Racine, Oct. 8; Delavan, Oct. 9; Beloit, Oct. 10; Janesville, Oct. 11: Madison, Oct. 14; Baraboo, Oct. 15: Sparta, Oct. 16; La Crosse, Oct. 17; Hudson, Oct. 21; Menomonee, Oct. 22; Eau Claire, Oct. 23: Black River Falls, Oct. 24; New London, Oct. 25.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, will speak at Sparta, Oct. 7; Baraboo, Oct. 8; and Fond du Lac, Oct. 9.

Sparta, Oct. 7; Baraboo, Oct. 8; and Fond du Lac. Oct. 9.

The Hon. O. B. Thomas has a series of announcements in Grant County for next week.

Prof. Eccles is making hard-money speeches also throughout the State.

L. B. Caswell is addressing meetings during the present week in Sauk County, and will speak at Loganville, Oct. 8; Ironton, Oct. 9; Reedsburg, Oct. 10; and Baraboo, Oct. 11.

Charles G. Williams will speak at Whitewater Oct. 7, at Waukesha Oct. 8, and at Oconomowo Oct. 9.

Col. E. W. Keyes, of Madison, and Congressman Pound, have been making a thorough stumping tour this week of Juneau, Portage, and Wood Counties. Gov. Pound has a style of speaking which is marked by superior force and clearness, and he is making a splendid canvass of the immense district which he represents. clearness, and he is making a spiendid calvass of the immense district which he represents. Col. Keves is a forcible and effective speaker, and he is a decided, aggressive, and important element in State politics.

Horace Rublee, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has opened Committee Headquarters at No. 88 Michigan street; in Milwackee, and will conduct the campaign in person.

kee, and will conduct the campaign in person. The Republican Legislative Campaign Com The Republican Lerislative Campaign Committee, with headquarters at Madison, will do effective and Iruitful work. Senator George B. Burrovs is the Chairman of the Legislative Committee; his address is at Madison.

MINOR NOTES.

Col. J. F. Williams, of Prairie du Chien, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee of the Third District, was in Milwaukee vestordez, and he speaks in Knop terms of the

esterday, and he speaks in strong terms of the rospects of the Republican party in that dis prospects of the Republican party in that dis-trict. He estimates Mr. Hazelton's majority at 5,000 over Owen King, the Greenback candidate. 5,000 over Owen King, the Greenback candidate.

Gen. Edward S. Bragg, member of Congress
from the Fond on Lac District, was in Milwankee yesterday. He had been up in Dodge County attending the Democratic County Convention and attempting to organize and harmonize
the Democratic factions. Charles H. Williams,
the present State Senator from that district,
was nominated, defeating Sat Clark, ex-Mayor
Lander, of Beaver Dam, ex-Attorney-General
A. Scott Sloan, and the other candidates. The
Democrats hope that they have made a combi-A. Scott Sloan, and the other candidates. The Democrats hope that they have made a combination ticket which will save to them that important county. Results will tell. A convention called by "The People" will meet in that county next Saturday to nominate a county ticket and a candidate for State Senator.

In the Ninth Senatorial District a formidable effort is being made to defeat Senator H. S. Sackett as a candidate for re-election. It is altogether improbable that such a result should occur, but the Republicans of Green Lake, Marquette, and Waushara Counties will find it worth their while to look after the elections. ons. Gen. John A. Kellogg is the Re

two sessions. Gen. John A. Kellogg is the Republican Senatorial candidate in the district. It will be a close fight, and the result will be looked for with interest.

It is generally conceded by Democrats that if Matt Caroenter had accepted the Republican Congressional nomination in the Milwaukee District he would have been elected, or, if he had been deteated by a small majority, he would have received an irresistible "send-off" for United States Senator. "He has missed the opportunity of his life by bad advisers," said one of his most faithful admirers to-day.

MARITIME DISASTER.

Thirty Years of Fatal Shipwreeks,

London Pail-Mail Gazette.

The annals of maritime disaster during the past thirty years fail to show any catastrophe entailing such a lamentable loss of life as that which has marked the sinking of the Princess Alice by the Bywell Castle. Setting aside the loss of the Grosser Kurfurst, the most fatal accident of a like character that has taken place in British waters during the period in question was the running down of the North-fleet emigrant ship while at anchor off Dunge-ness on the night of Jan. 22, 1873, by the Spanish steamer Murilio, when 293 persons were drowned. A collision almost equally disastrous, and strongly recalling in some respects that which has just occurred on the Thames, took place on Lake Michigan Sept. 7, 1863, The steamboat Lady Elgin, which had started from Chicago on a pleasure trip with nearly 400 excursionists on board, was run into by a schooner, and sank within a quarter of an hour with 285 people, among them Mr. Herbert ingram, the member for Boston. The year 1854 was marked by a series of fatal collisions. The Italian mell steamer. them Mr. Herbert ingram, the member for Boston. The year 1854 was marked by a series of fatal collisions. The Italian mail steamer Ercolano left Genoa on April 24 with a number of passengers, including several English, French, and Italian families, and at miduight was cut down to the vater's edge by the Sicilis. Only fourteen of the passengers escaped, amongst them being Sir Robert Peel, whose secretary, Mr. Charles Halsey, the member for Hertfordshire, was among the drowned. On April 28, the emigrant bark Favorite, from Bremen. was run into off the Start by the Hesper, and went down like a stone with 201 of her passengers and crew; six of the crew only saving themselves by clambering over the Hesper's bows. On Sept. 27, the Arctic, a splendid ship of the Collins line, came into collision with the screw steamer Vesta in a fog off the banks of Newfoundland; and out of the 308 persons on board 323 perished, among them the Duc de Grammont and the Duc de Grynes. The same year was also rendered menoprable in maritime disasters by the disappearance of the City of Glasgow, screw steamer, which left the Mersey for Philadelphia on March 1, with 480 persons on board, all told, and of the Lady Nugent, transport, which sailed from Madras on May 10 with reinforcements for the army at Rangoon, forming with her crew a total of some 400 persons. Neither of these vessels was ever heard of again,—a fate shared by the Pacific, which left Liverpool on Jan. 23, 1856, with 185, and the City of Boston, which sailed from Hallfax on Jan. 28, 1870, with 191 persons on board. The mail steamship Europa, on her way to England in July, 1849, ran down the emigrant bark Charles Bartiett, causing the death of 129 persons; and the Irish steamer Manger-ton bindered into the New Zealand clipper Josephine Willis just off the South Foreland, and sent her and sixty-nine people, mostly passengers, to the bottom.

The foundering of the Captain off Cape Finisterre on the night of Sept. 6, 1870, with Capt. Burgoyne and 500 officers and scamen, remains t

among them G. V. Brooke, the actor. Two most disastrous shipwrecks of recent date were those of the Atlantic and the Royal Charter. The latter a homeward-bound Australian clipper was crushed like an eggsheli on the rocky coast of Anglesea just before daybreak on Oct. 26, 1859, and 459 men, women, and children were drowned, some forty or so managing to scramble ashore. The number of lives lost with the Atlantic, one of the White Star Line, was even more appalling. She struck on a sunken rock off the coast of Nova Scotia on April 1, 1873, with 931 persons on board, and the breakers swept away 481 of Scotia on April 1, 1873, with 931 persons on board, and the breakers swept away 481 of them. The Anna Jane, of Liverpool, bound for board, and the board, and Liverpool, bound for Canada, with 450 emigrants and a crew of forty-five, was driven on shore on Barra Island, one of the Hebrides, on Sept. 29, 1853, and 333 persons perisped. The Pomoua, another emigrant ship from the same port, was suffered, through

au error in her reckoning, to run on the Wexford ceast during the night of April 28, 1859, the result being the loss of 386 lives. In 1854 the Tayleur, another Liverbool emigrant ship, ran on to Lambay Island, near Howth, on Jan. 21, when 290 lives were lost; and a similar fate overtook the Powhattan, from Havre, on the coast of Barnegat, on April 15, not a soul of the 250 on board her escaping. In the terrible gale of April 30, 1850, the Roval Adelaids estempacket, from Cork to London, went on to the Tongue Sands, near Margate, and of the 260 persons forming her passengers and crew not one survived to give Margate, and of the 260 persons forming the passengers and crew not one survived to give the details of her fate. Among the ships lost during the storm of Feb. 28, 1849, was the German-emigrant bark Floridian, which was driven on the Long Sands and went to pieces, 174 people perishing, and four being rescued by a

THE TEXAS PACIFIC. The South Cooling Off Towards Tom Scott's

Congress adjourned without having done anything to help his Texas Pacific project. There to persuade the South that his plans were faanaided, would be unable to carry its point, it might, by an adroit use of the log-rolling process, obtain the co-operation of other interests to an extent that would make success reasonato an extent that would make success reasona-bly certain. The Southern members did apply these tactics so far as to delay various enter-prises with the view of forcing their promoters into terms with the Texas Pacific people. Foiled himself, Col. Scott resolved upon preventing the success of others. His lobby and his Southern supporters in the House brought about the deteat of the Northern Pacific will, though providing for nothing beyond an bill, though providing for nothing beyond an extension of time for the construction of the ecomplished nothing for himself. The session aded and the Texas Pacific was nowhere. Then the South began to consider whether its zeal in the look south's behalf is profitable or wise; and the esult of its cognitations does not promise much

railroad, tributary to itself, that in the beginning it did not scrutinize closely the pretensions put forward in the name of the Texas Pacific. To those familiar with the inner working of that corporation, with the doubt that hangs over part of its title, with its exhausted financial condition, and, above all, with the controlling interests and purposes of Col. Scott.—the ardor with which the South sustained it was incomprehensible. Enthusiasm in behalf of a bona fide Southern enterprise would be intelligible. But here is a scheme originating at the profits; and Col. Scott has repaid their confidence by so managing matters as to bring all there is of a Texas Pacific Road into a position which will secure the through traffic via St. Lenis to Pennsylvania. These facts lie so near the surface that ignorance of them is almost inexcusable. And yet we must assume that public mep, of whom Senator Lamar is a fair example, would not have committed themseives to the support of Col. Scott and his scheme had they really understood the motives of one or the nature of the other. Sectional entusiasm in this instance overcame their judgenthusiasm in this instance overcame their judgment. Fine words stimulated their credulity, and they fell into the trap jessimed for them. The support accorded by Southern newspapers is more easily accounted for. The gallant Colonel borrowed a leaf out or Mr. Tilden's book, and his agents had little trouble with the press. Tuns the South, which cared only for a line of its own to the Pacific, was induced to accept the Texas Pacific as the thing it wanted. Since the adjournment, however, skepticism has revealed itself in various States. One of Virginia's Senators suggested doubts while Congress was in session, and these have taken root and brought forth abundantly. From Virginia to Alabama, through Tennessee and Mississippi, and notably from Louisiana, we trace the working of an idea that must be fatal to she Texas Pacific. The call for a Southern Pacific Railroad is loud as before, but it is more discriminating. The object being to foster Southern trade and development, the demand naturally is that the road to be built shall satisfy Southern wants, and shall give guarantees that the traffic is not diverted from a Southern terminus. The questiou's asked, Does the Texas Pacific meet these requirements? And persons are surprised to flud, on an examination of Col. Scott's bill, not only that it does not furnish the guarantees demanded, but that its provisions indicate a determination not to be bound by the considerations which alone impel the South to seek a Pacific road. The present starting point of the Texas Pacific is 250 miles west of the Mississippi, to must be extended eastward to the Mississippi, or it will be worthless to any Southern State except Texas. But the Scott scheme makes no provision for a terminis on the Mississippi or for crossing that river. Of the enormous subsidy which Congress is asked to grant, not a dollar would be applicable to the construction of the road east of Marshall. The clauses relating to an extension in this direction are of specific in the word of the continuental Road will le

Tale's Penalty for Hazing.

Boston Advertiser.

If a prize had been offered to the world for the best remedy for hazing in college, no happer solution of the problem could have been hit

on than that recently adopted by the Yale Faculty. They have decreed that any sophomore found guilty of mattreating a freshman shall be summarily dropped into the freshman class, no matter how high his rank in his own class.

ENGLISH TRADE.

English trade has for years past been hiber-nating and feeding on itself. From year to year and month to month men have been prophesying pleasant things, yet August, 1878, is no better, but rather worse, than August, 1877. At first it was said that there was just a emporary glut, and that the foreign customer given him, to consume the bountiful supply of British goods. For the last two years the Eastern question has been an excellent apology for falling demand. Austria, and Russia, and cashire cottons and Middlesborough iron when the world, or at all events their world, was in flames. War seemed about to suck Great Britain in. Anything, cried the Stock Exchedges, is better for trade than armed neutrality. Commerce had flourished in the old wars. Of course, it would flourish again. Indeed, many sanguine speculators talked, and possibly thought, as if a campaign, or Lord Beaconsfield's two or three campaigns, were the one thing needed to set British trade in motion. Peace was promised, and peace was pronounced one thing needed to set British trade in motion. Peace was promised, and peace was pronounced better even than war. With peace, every customer of England would develop a fiery thirst for English fabrics. When the thousand-and-one good reasons in the state of Europe why English spindles stood idle and English blast-turnaces were cold, had been exhausted, there were always commercial depression in the United States and famine in China and India to fall back upon. Now the Berlin Congress has United States and famine in China and India to fall back upon. Now the Berlin Congress has done its work according to its method of doing work, England is at peace, and free to deluge Cyprus and Asia Minor with Manchester prints; even China is declared free from famine, and India is breathing again. Yet the trade and navigation returns for August do not reflect any of the radiant satisfaction which welcomed home the Pienipotentiaries from Berlin. The figures are sulky. They report a falling off in value of gross imports of nearly 9 per cent, as compared with August, 1877, and of nearly 2% per cent in value of exports.

compared with August, 1877, and of nearly 2% per cent in value of exports.

Great Britain is paying away more money and being paid less than two years back. That the mere amounts of exports and imports do not balance used disturb no one. They seldom do. Exports being calculated at the Custom-House without, and imports with the profit at which the goods will sell, imports in a country like this without, and imports with the profit at which the goods will sell, imports in a country like this are sure to exceed the nominal value of exports. Yet the exports may bring to the exporter a larger sum of money than would purchase all the imports. But if imports continue to grow and exports to diminish, a time must come when the country has actually to withdraw some of its old savings to buy the balance it needs of imports. This point would seem to have been reached in England. Any one who could calculate the money-value of British savings, could calculate also the time it would take before England must cease to buy from very incapacity England must cease to buy from very incapacity to pay. The adverse balance of the Britisi to pay. The adverse balance of the British foreign trade account is not represented exactly by the difference between the Custom-House estimates of exports and imports. A large quantity of foreign produce is re-exported. The residue may not be beyond the power of Great Britaian to pay for out of her enormous invested income, and so far, the only harm done is that she will for the time cease more or less to save and invest. But the difference against Great Britain between the money paid in by foreigners to her account and the money. compared, a very menacing condition of things will reveal itself. It will be seen that not merely have the exports been diminishing incessantly for every month iff the last year and a half, but that latterly exports have been fail manufacturers, either manufacture at a los not at all, might, it is threefened, step on to not at al., in part, it is threspended, step on to the unoccupied territory and intrench themselves. For the time the evil brought about by overtrading must be endured: a cannot be cured. There is the excess of invested capital, including the work people who are as much capital as the mills. Haif-time will not bring in the mills. Haif-time will not bring in the legitimate profit on be capital which is double the amount capable profitable employment. To close the mills satisfied the might be cheapest in the end, as it is to strike a bad debt off a trader's books. But that would be to decide to starve haif Lancashire, which has, masters and men, its subsistence locked up in them. Happily, the prophets of good times must turn out right sooner or later, and their predictions are as outrageous as ever. The markets of Asia and of Eastern Europe, which have been closed by war and famine, must soon again be opened. No one can foretell whether it will be next month, or half a year hence, or two years. But Lancashire is entitled to trust that it may be soon enough to render needless so sharp a remedy for past over-trading as a complete cessation of present trade. We will hope that this change may come speedily, and Lancashire will then have an opportunity of repentance. If it pursue its old course, and suppose that trade can be developed, not by improving quality, but by increasing quantity. the legitimate profit on a capital which is

suppose that trade can be developed, not by improving quality, but by increasing quantity, and by investing all its profits in a single branch of industry, the depression of the last rew years will become chronic. The world has discovered it can have too much of Manchester goods. Lancashire must discover a newer tune for Europe and Asia to dance to than sized cotton. If it desires to make a reasonable profit on its growing capital, it must use a little inventiveness, and vary its note. BATTLE-HYMN.

(Translated from the German by M. E. Harmon.)
Rouse, Romans, rouse! defend your focks and altars!
Cursed be the traitor now who shrinks or falters!
Ne'er be on Earth to him the shame forgiv'n!
Death to his soul! He hath no God in Heav'n!
REPHAIN.
Lond crash the trumpets; rolling drums resound;
To-day shall Rome with fame redound;
Her steeds are stamping; wespons rattle loud;
This is the glorious day of conquest proud:
Lo! flag and lance gleam from every nook and
acrie—

Santo spirito cavaliers!

Let the warrior to-day intone the chant of duty! Proud bloom our laurels in immortal beauty! Forth, then, ye heroes, forth to bloody charms! Ever shall gleam the glitter of our arms! [Refrain as before.]
Oshkosh, Wis.

CURRENT OPINION.

If the negro does not vote with the Democratic party, he must not vote at all.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dem.).

The old dairyman who asked the Greenbacker if he could get any more cheese from his milk by watering it, is still waiting for an answer.

—Albany Journal (Rep.). Cincinnati Democrats declare that the Federal Government has no constitutional right to prevent Eph Holland from voting early and as often as he can.—Louisville Commercial (Rep.).

It is strange that nobody thinks of interviewing Charles Francis Adams on the degradation of Mass achusetts politics. His pulse must be running as high as 24 in this crists.—Baltimore Gazette (Dem.). kindly furnished the country with an advance copy of his epitaph. Will he be good enough to furnish the corpse as soon as possible?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

The early bird does not always catch the worm, as the Ohio Greenbackers are finding out to their sorrow. They began the campaign last win-ter, but are showing a sad lack of staying power. —New York Tribune (Rep.).

In this campaign there is a real issue. It is honesty against dishonesty. Let it be amply discussed, and it will then be seen whether the people of this Republic are fit to govern themselves.—Hartford Post (Rep.). The bone and sinew, the pride and culture, the worth and morals of Southern manhood are with the States, openly or at heart, in its firm and unrelenting warfare in behalf of State sovereignty and Caucasian command. It is said that the States is unreconstructed. It is! And it represents an

It is just a little noticeable that, every

time Mr. Thurman makes a public speech in Ohio, Mr. Bayard writes a private letter to New York; and that, some way or other, the private letter gets published.—Albany Argus (Dem.). This paper since its start has had but on financial creed. There is no honest way to get a dollar but earn ut, and the dollar earned should be so good a dollar that it buys a dollar's worth the world over. — Circleville (O.) Herald (Rep.).

Butler is incorrigible. We have told him three times that the French assignats were legal-tenders and that the Government had forced them into circulation by resorting to the most severe penalties; yet that heedless old man goes to Indiana and tells the people the assignats were land-warrants.—Boston Journal (Rep.).

Iand-warrants.—Boston Journal (Rep.).

The majority of the real property in this country is held by the farmers. There are more farmers and their sons who own the land they cultivate than there are farm-iaborers who own no property; and, if the rights of property are to be assailed by the Labor-Reform Communists, the farmers of the country are to be the great sufferers.—Carrollton (Q.) Free Press (Rep.).

If the Nationals and Democrats want to repudiate the interest on the bonded debt of the United States, why go to the trouble of issuing greenbacks and compeiling the unfortunate holders thereof to accept them? Why not pass a law stopping interest, and be done with it? Then the bonds become money, and will circulate the sam as any other money.—Toledo Blade (Rep.). The railroads will now bring a barrel of our from Chicago to New York for 20 cents, but

the downtrodden laborer charges 25 cents to take the downtroaden laborer charges 20 cents to take the barrel from the depot to the consumer. But the downtrodden aforesaid makes it all right with his "effete" customer by throwing in a speech on the necessity of putting down the railroad-monopoly so that the poor man can live. — Lowell (Mass.) Unless there should be an extra session of the next Congress, the Greenbackers elected this fall will not have an opportunity to present their

day of December, 1879. That will be nearly a vear after the Resumption act takes effect, and the Greenback men will be engaged in a vain endeavor to find out what they were elected for, anyhow.—
Columbus (O.) Journal (Rep.). The last election at Cincinnati was dis-The last election at Uncinnati was dis-graced by the most outrageous frauds on the part of the Democratic party. These frauds have since been openly confessed. They were overwhelm-ingly proven by legal evidence in the courts, and some dozen of repeaters, each of whom had voted from six to a dozen times, were convicted and sen-tenced to the State's Prison. The Uncannati Dem-

Merchants and business people in the West, ere that, though the Greenback craze has infected nere that, though the Greenback craze has infected many otherwise sensible and consistent people in their sections, it is evident from discernible inducations that the folly will be short-lived; that the mongrel combination known as the Nationais may make great strides this year, but it will fall to pieces of its own weight, and be scarcely felt in the Presidential year.—Washington Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.).

If the National Banks are to be destroyed. hey must call in their loans and contract their me of discounts. Their loans amount to \$900, 000, 000 the student cathing in or such an amount of in-debtedness would create a financial crisis like that when the United States Bank was obliged to realize its outstanding credits. The closing up of the af-fairs of that institution, controlling as it did the finances of the country, led to a widespread panic and a commercial revulsion from which the nation did not recover for a long period of time.—Phila-delphia Press (Rep.).

They say Ben Butler dictated the frand solution in the fraud piatform. The only fault he found with fraud when it was time to protes was, that it was not completed by using Federa bayonets to force the Packard and Chamberlan Governments upon Louisians and South Carolina. He was opposed to the Electoral Commission, but only for the purpose of more summary action in favor of the "carpet-baggers" and sealawags." Do Democra's remember this when they shout for Butler, and do they believe that he has suddenly become a celestial agent of reform—Boston Her-aid (1nd. Dem.)

ers that the Government cannot resume on tha ury to do it. But do they expect that on New ury to do it. But so they expect that on New Year's morning every man, from Coloiado to the Guif. and from Marine to the Rio Grande, will be at the Treasury door waiting to get his coin? A Portiand Democrat answereds Greenoack friend, when the same difficulty was presented in the course of an argument, thus: "There are 40,000 people in the City of Portland, are there not?" "Yes," said the Greenbacker. "Well, they will all want coffins in the course of nature, won't they?" "Yes," "Then do you keep 40,000 coffins-on hand!"—Blaine's Speech at Boston.

In 1864 the greenback dollar would buy would buy three yards of calico for his wife; now would buy three yards of calico for his wife; now his \$1 a day will buy her sixteen. In 1864 it took the laborer, working at \$1.50 a day, twenty-two and a half days to earn enough to buy a barrel of pork; now, if he only gets \$1 a day. he can buy a barrel in eight or nine days. In 1864 the price of a day's labor—\$1.50—was equal to three yards of brown muslin; now the price of a day's labor—\$1—is equal to that of twelve and a half yards of brown muslin. In 1864: a day's labor at \$1.50 would buy one gallon of molasses; now a day's work at \$1 will buy two and a half gallons. —Totedo Blade (Rep.).

half galions.—Totedo Blade (Rep.).

Let us remember that it is not our flag that is dishonored by the temporary defeat of sound principles, but that the battle we have waged has served a good purpose in welding the sound elements of the Republican party into a solid column for the maintenance of National Honor, and that we stronger to-day with right on our side, than any coalition of wrong! Having fongat the good fight, we must keep the faith, and, recognizing that our party alone stands champlon of public hanesty and sound financial principles, let us keep our banner unfuried without a "stripe obliterated or a single star obscured," and, inscribing it with the sacred teachings of the fathers, move steadily forward to the victory that will surely come, if we are steadfast and true to ourselves and our country.—Bangor (Me.) Whig (Rep.).

The nomination of William R. Dimmick, of Wayne, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth District, is one of the most flagrant insults ever offered to the people by any party in the State. He was a mamber of the House party in the State. He was a member of the House at Harrisburg in 1874, and was detected in a systematic attempt to combine blackmailing the banks and bankers of venality, and he escaped expulsion only by his resignation. It was one of the boidest attempts ever made by the lobby to extort money. Circulars were sent out to banks and private bankers, proposing to effect the repeat of the Usury laws, and thereby authorize any rate of interest agreed apon, if a certain amount of money was supplied. Various contributions were forwarded, but the scheme was exposed, and traced so clearly to Mr. Dimmick, then a member, that he resigned and fled to escape a record of his shame and the punishment it demanded.—Philadetpuia Times (Ind.).

IN OCTOBER.

Ah! dreamful time, so sad, so sweet,
For prayer and meditation meet!
In mensive mood I sit and muse,
Deep in a forest dim and old.
While every fiful gust bestrews
The mossy ground with leaves of gold.
There's such a haly stiliness here,
Such solemn whispers in the air,
I cannot check the rising tear,
And ail my soul is filled with prayer,

I know not why, but every breath
Of languid air seems sweet with death;
For sweet, ah! sweet, it were to die
On such a glorious afternoon—
Beneath yon richly-maroled sky,
To sink in a delicious awoon,

On such a groOn such a groBeneath yon richly-marTo sink in a delicious swoon,
To softly sink and pass away,
Without a mortal's doubting fears,
While from the tree 'neath which I lay
The leaves would drop like golden tears!

Yat Gaudy.

Nebt, Not Gaudy.

Si Joseph Gastite.

For native simplicity Deadwood beats the world. All of her tombstones are simply plain, straight slabs of sand-stone, or are made of inch plank, and when the name "Jim" has been engraved thereon there is nothing more left for the artist to do. The Truthteller.

Boston Advertiser.

The little daughter of a leading physician in a certain country town, presented the following as her first school essay: "There was a little girl, and she was very sick; they sent for my papa, and she died very quick."

Bores

Norristoun Herald.

The Hoosac Tunnel is said to be extremely jealous of Kearney. Until Dennis' appearance the T. H. was considered the biggest bore in the country.

The Empress of Germany.

New York World.

The Empress of Germany wears a false neck of war, the "join" being concealed by a broad velyet band round her neck.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

BEAUTY:

OR, THE

Secret of a Fair Face

Desires to be More Beautiful

Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, subjected to the whims of an American climate possesses that basis and starting point of real beauty—a pure and clear complexion.

What nature has thus denied, art must be called upon to furnish.

It can be descripted to the description of the content of the conte

upon to furnish.

It can be done; it is done daily. Prof. W E. Hagan placed beauty within the reach of every unblessed daughter of Eve when he discovered that surprising article known in fushionable circles as the grue accret of beauty, and called

MAGNOLIA

The Magnotia Balm is a sure device for creating The MASNOIA Datas are as pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, blotches, freckles, and tan with magical power.

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, fotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Balm removes all blemishes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is as harmless as water, it is so life-like in six effects that the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Ladies who want to make themselves attractive can make an absolute certainty of it by using Hagan's Magnolia liaim, and we know of no other way. It is the cheapest preparation in the world.

The Rio de Janeiro GAS ILLUMINATION

PROPOSALS

SALVADOR DE MENDONCA, Brazilian Consui-Gener

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1878. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND PUBLIC WORKS-DIRECTORY OF PUBLIC WORKS, By order of his Excellency the Minister of this De-artment it is advertised that this Directory receives roposals for the service of the illumination by gas of he Capital of the Empire, in the terms and conditions

below specified:

First—The proposals will be pre-ented in a closed letter, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the latiday of December of the present year, in this city, in the Directory of Public Works of the Ministry of Agriculture, and in London, Paris, and Washington, as the respective Brazilian Legations.

Second—The proposers must present, outside of the envelopes that shall contain the proposits documents that will testify their fitness for the service that they present to contract.

Legations.

Fifth—All the proposals will be opened in this city, in the public session of the Directory of Public Works, on the 2d day of January, 1879; and the Government will declare on them within-16 days of that date.

Sixth—When the choice of the proposal is made, the contract will be considered concluded; being necessary for the preferred proposer to sign only the mentioned general conditions, which will be entered in a competent book of the Department of Agriculture. For streater facility, each proposer who resides out of Rio de Janeiro must constitute in this city and with a due antecedence somebody with a power of attorney to sign the general conditions in case the preference falls on him.

him.

Seventh—The proposer whe, after having received communication of the acceptance of his proposal, refuses to sign the referred conditions, will forfelt the caution in the benefit of the National Treasury.

Eighth—The Government reserves the right to annul the competition within the period fixed by Clause 5, to decide upon the proposals that were presented.

M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO, Chief of the Directory.

DIRECTORY OF PUBLIC WORES, Rio de Janeiro, July Chief of the Directory.
22, 1878.

Proposals for Horses.

Proposals for Horses.

OPFICE DEPOT QUATERNASTER, 2
Sealed Proposals in triplicate, under the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 14th day of October, 1878, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of the bidders, for the ucliverly at either Louisville, Keokuk, St. Louis, or San Antonio (preferably at San Antonio), of Bucawairy horses of the following description, within St. Description, within St. Description, within the condition, or the second of the contract, Viz. Cavairy horses, to expedience of the following description, within St. Description, within the contract of the contract, Viz. Cavairy horses, of the contract, Viz. Cavairy horses, of the sand sultable in every respect for cavairy service.

The cavairy horses will be inspected by a Board of Officers at the name time and place, proposals for the delivery at St. Louis of six riding horses, of the same description, within six days after award of contract. Proposals are invited for all or any number.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals and forms of contract will be turnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked. "Proposals for Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.

E. B. GRIMES, Captain and A. Q. M.

MEDICAL.

To Consumptives AND INVALIDS.

Use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHUTE OF LIME AND SODA. For Consumption. Weak Lungs, Coughs, Asthma, Hronchitis and deneral Debling it is an acknowledged Specific Remedy, proved by 20 years' experience. TRY 1T. Price, \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, Sold by Druggists. 36 John St., New York.

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effections of the respiratory organs, are immediately elleved by the use of Lewassenr's Tubes. Sold in Aris at Dt. Lewassenr's Pharmacy. Mailed on receipt of price (\$1.25) by E. FOUCKRA & CO., Agents, New York. Sold by druggists generally.

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Cought, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma.
Hoarseness, the Voice, and all
Bronchial Affections.
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Triumph Throat Tablet Co.,
Baitimore, Md. Baltimore, Md.

TAMAR INDIEN (Universally prescribed by the Faculty).—A Laxative, Refreshing, and Medicated Fruis Losenge; for the immediate relief and effectual cure of Constipation, Headaches, Bile, Hemorrholds, etc. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives), is agreeable to take and never produces irritation, E. GRILLON, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all chemists.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

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CHICAGO ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHUM
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHOET LINES.
Union Pepot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, at
Twenty-thirdist. Tricket Office, 122 tanadob-se.

All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Pail and Minneapolisare good either via Madison and Frairis in Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winous.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL FATEROAD.
t. foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-strickes office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. Arriva.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL 204D.
Depot, feot of Lake-st., and toot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and as Palmer House. Leave. Arrive. Mall (via Main and Afr Line). 7:00 a. m. *0:55 h. h. Day Express. (** 9:00 a. m. *7:40 b. m. *7:40 b. m. *1:40 p. m. *1:03 a. m. *1:00 p. m. *1:00 p. m. *1:03 a. m. *1:00 p. m. *1:00 p.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY pepot, corner Canal and Madison-ets. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific dots.

Leave. Arrive. Trains leave from Exposition Bullding, foot of Mon-rog-st, Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

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Depot foot of Lake-r. and foot of Twenty-second second sec CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIO RATLEDAD
Depot, corner of Van Suren and Sherman see flate
Omce, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leave. Arriva.

VOLUME XX

Auctio

Incredible Tic begin to r equaled stock der, regardle Watches, Close &c., still rem of bargains w Sales at 10

11-

TUESDAY. WEL The Largest F

AMOUNT THE FASTEST HOR of the CHICAGO JOCI The finest grounds, fin The Last, Largest, an brought together, include RARUS.

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2:40 Class-Pu

SECOND 2:28 Cla

THIRD :

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Br. m. Protine, Cincinnati. 0: 1 New York: b. s. Bonesetter, Jacks and, O. t. Brook and the Prod. Canton. People from all the Prod. Canton. Reduced Ruses of Fare on the fo. B. & Q. R. R., C. & P. K. S. C. M. TRAINS T. Leave—Wells-st. I. Leave—Wells-st. I. Leave—Park Static Leave—Oakley-st. Arrive—Fortieth—Returning Train will less Returning Train will less

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